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BRANDT: TRUST US IN NEW RELATIONSHIP

Doctors to meet Shemtov tonight in effort to settle dispute

ACABEE DEAN
Representatives of striking doctors met tonight in Tel Aviv to discuss a new wage contract and the strike scheduled for Thursday morning.

me-made kills three Samaria

Arabs were killed on Saturday night in a village in the West Bank. The family of one man was in his house when it was hit.

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Mild statement from Cabinet

BY ASHER WALLFISH
The Cabinet yesterday summoned the nation's 6,000 striking doctors to return to work, but couched its call in moderate language.

White House seeks to tone down Brezhnev protests

WASHINGTON (UPI) — White House officials, with the help of some Jewish leaders, are working to tone down a series of protests planned by Jewish groups during the visit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.



Israel's elder statesman, David Ben-Gurion, with Chancellor Willy Brandt having an hour-long chat last night at Herzliya's Accadia Hotel.

Senior F.M. official accentuates the 'special'

BY DAVID LANDAU
The difference of outlook between Bonn and Jerusalem on the future of mutual relations was highlighted yesterday at a briefing in Jerusalem for visiting German journalists.

To tour Masada on final day

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Chancellor Brandt, on the final day of his four-day visit, will this morning meet with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Sadat in Libya for 'intensive' Gaddafi talks

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived in Tripoli, for what was being described as "intensive" talks with Libyan head of state Muammar Gaddafi.

12 Jews arrested in Moscow

Soviet security agents yesterday arrested two groups of 12 Jews — including several scientists — in a Moscow park and street.

By ARI EATZ, Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent
West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has appealed to Prime Minister Golda Meir to accept his word that the new chapter in Israel-German relations, heralded by his visit, will continue to be marked by deep friendship and appreciation of Israel's vital needs.

The Chancellor's effort to convince Israel that his country can continue to be trusted is understood to have been prompted by press reports stressing Bonn's emphasis on the need to normalize relations between both countries.

Arabs must 'free' selves from taboos

BY MARK SEGAL
The Chancellor entered the packed auditorium to a standing ovation, flanked by Prime Minister Meir and Labour Party Secretary Aharon Yadin.

Speaks to Yekkes

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HERZLIYA — Some 2,000 persons from all walks of life, with a large component of former German Jews, gathered here yesterday evening at a garden party at the Accadia Hotel given by Chancellor Willy Brandt.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min.-Max.	Forecast
Jerusalem	23	17-23	15-27
Golan	22	17-22	15-25
Nahariya	20	16-20	13-27
Safed	20	16-21	13-27
Haifa	20	16-21	13-27
Tiberias	20	16-21	13-27
Nazareth	20	16-21	13-27
Amula	27	17-26	14-33
Shimon	27	17-26	14-33
Tel Aviv	24	20-24	18-27
Lod	23	17-26	13-27
Jericho	18	15-19	12-25
Gaza	47	20-51	18-28
Beerseba	49	21-25	19-29
Bnei	11	25-42	23-39
Tiran	9	25-40	24-37

Social and Personal

The President, Prof. Ephraim Katzir, yesterday received the directors of the Encyclopaedia Judaica, who presented him with a 16-volume set of the Encyclopaedia.

An international seminar on "activating women in the process of social change" opened last night at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem. Labour Minister Yosef Almog welcomed the participants as did Mrs. Inge Thorsson, a member of the Swedish Parliament, and Prof. Michael Rabin of the Hebrew University.

Esther Milekowsky-Spivak has been named Knight of the Order of the Crown by the King of Belgium.

An exhibition of Philippine art will open at 7 this evening at the Philippine Consulate, 14 Hahar, Kikar Hamedina, in Tel Aviv. It is one of the events marking the 75th anniversary of the Philippines' independence, which started May 12. Tomorrow, Philippine Ambassador Rafaelita H. Soriano will hold a reception at the Embassy residence in Herzliya Pituah from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.

Prof. Rupert Cross D.C.L., F.B.A., Vinerian Professor of English Law at the University of Oxford, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, will deliver the Lionel Cohen Lecture on Tuesday, June 12, 1973, at 6.15 p.m. in Room 402, the Law Faculty, Mount Scopus campus. The public is cordially invited.

Ligue d'amitie Israel-Swiss, Jerusalem, invites the public to a lecture to be given in German by Prof. Dr. Lukas Holtzinger of Basel University on "Schweizer Expedition im Roten Meer". The lecture, which will be illustrated by a film, will be given on Thursday, June 14 at 8.30 p.m. in Beit Hahashut, Rehov Im Givrol, Jerusalem.

IN MEMORIAM

A memorial service for the men and women of the Golan Brigade, who fell in action since its creation 25 years ago was held yesterday at the monument erected in their honour at the Golan Junction in Eastern Galilee. Among those present were the O.C. Northern Command, Aluf Yitzhak Hori, the Brigade Commander, Aluf-Mishne Amir, and Golan's first commander, Nahum Golan, of Kibbutz Kfar Saida.

The Israel Navy will honour its dead at a memorial service at the Navy monument in Ashdod's Gan Elisheva, at 6.30 this evening.

U.S. income tax returns prepared. Thaler Associates of Tel Aviv, Herzliya, Jerusalem. "Our 30th year." Call for appointment, Tel. 03-985719. (Adv.)

ARRIVALS

Dr. T. de Jong, Governor of the Bank of South Africa, for a private visit by El Al.

Brian H. Horton, chief editor of the Reuters news agency, to take part in the 2nd Congress of the International Press Institute (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Knesset Member Moshe Carmel, Board chairman of El Al, to Romania, on El Al business (by El Al).

Four arrested in Haifa killing

HAIFA. — Police said here yesterday they believe they have solved the murder of Haim Afragan, a 31-year-old dealer in seamen's goods whose partially burned body was discovered at the foot of Mt. Carmel on June 2.

The police statement came as local magistrates remanded four young men for 15 days on suspicion of being involved in the killing. They were: Zion Abutbul (who was released from hospital Friday after recovering from a gunshot wound sustained two days after Afragan's death, on May 29); Moshe Damino, Uri Mizrahi; and Mohammed Mahmoud Abassi.

Police said that Afragan, a "notorious" figure in the Haifa underworld, was apparently killed for the large bank roll he had on his person. He was strangled, they said.

Also detained for questioning thus far are seven women, including several prostitutes, believed to have been involved in the murder. (Ithm)

Police sergeant held as burglar

TEL AVIV. — A 28-year-old police sergeant was remanded for 10 days yesterday on suspicion of belonging to a burglary ring active recently in the Bat Yam and Holon areas.

A police representative told Magistrate's Court Judge Elihu Vinograd that the sergeant, Michael Reggev, 28, was arrested after 22 carpets, valued at IL5,000, were stolen last weekend from the Arnon carpet factory in Ramot Yam. Reggev is believed to have taken the stolen carpets in a police jeep to his home in Holon.

According to the police, Reggev has confessed to his part in this burglary and to the theft of building materials from construction sites in Bat Yam. Reggev, who has served in the police force for eight years, most recently in the Traffic Division, was implicated by several alleged ring members arrested earlier. (Ithm)

EX-MAYOR OF DIVIDED BERLIN TOURS UNITED JERUSALEM

Meeting with Sapir

Nothing decided, but 'atmosphere good'

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH and ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

German Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt, who was mayor of a divided city for a decade, yesterday got a first-hand look at a reunited city during a two-hour tour of East Jerusalem and at a reception in City Hall attended by Jews, Christians and Moslems.

The Chancellor's tour was made under extraordinary security precautions but despite a few minor incidents, he seemed to enjoy his day as a sightseer.

Mr. Brandt and his party entered the Old City at 9.45 a.m. in rented cars — rather than Foreign Ministry vehicles — in keeping with the private nature of his visit to East Jerusalem. The cars halted about 200 metres from the Holy Sepulchre Church, and Mr. Brandt proceeded the rest of the way on foot through narrow streets.

Border police and regular police were posted every five metres and police barriers prevented members of the public from crossing the Chancellor's route as he approached the church. The Sunday morning air inside the Old City was heavy with incense.

In the forecourt of the church, the Chancellor was greeted in English by leaders of the Greek Orthodox and Armenian churches and in German by Prof. Wolfgang Fax, a Franciscan scholar who served as Mr. Brandt's guide inside the church. About 50 photographers and security men scurried about the Chancellor and his guide as they proceeded through the buildings.

Watching from a quiet corner was Police Inspector-General Shaul Rosolio.

CHURCH OF REDEMPTION

From the Holy Sepulchre, Chancellor Brandt and his entourage walked to the nearby German Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, which was dedicated by the German Kaiser Wilhelm in 1898 during his visit to Jerusalem. Mr. Brandt was greeted at the entrance by Provost Helmut Glatte, who showed him up to the roof for a view of the Old City and down to the basement, where excavation and renovation work is done with the help of German funds.

Mr. Brandt spent a few moments at the rear of the church chapel where Whit Sunday services were being held.

On leaving the church compound, Mr. Brandt stopped to chat with some of the worshippers and clergy. He walked back to his car and was driven around the Old City walls.

\$6m. worth of 'glass' on show

TEL AVIV. — Diamond Week at the Industrial Exhibition here opened last night, as IL16m. worth of gems went on display under heavy guard.

Buyers and guests from various countries attended the opening. On display were a variety of Israel polished diamonds, including one weighing 234 carats, valued at \$900,000. Also included were two of the British Crown Jewels, usually kept at the Tower of London, and a collection of diamonds loaned by the British Diamond Syndicate — which represents every hue and cut of diamond.

The Israel diamond industry expects to export \$500m. of polished diamonds this year, making it the country's number one export industry. Diamond Exchange officials say the country's 10,000 diamond polishers account for 40 per cent of the polished diamonds in the world. (Ithm)

JERUSALEM'S SCOUTS Association has volunteered 250 of its members to lead today's fund-raising drive for Iman and Alayn — the Association for Crippled Children and its hospital in Jerusalem, respectively — which hope to raise IL75,000 under the patronage of Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Two killed in road accidents

Two persons were killed in traffic accidents yesterday, one of them an 85-year-old woman.

Ether Cohn, 85, of Tel Aviv's Ekra Quarter, received fatal injuries when she was hit by a van while crossing Derech Lod. She died at Ichilov Hospital.

In Beit Dagan, 33-year-old Jerusalemite, Mordechai Boti was killed when a motorcycle crashed into a car stopped for a traffic light at the Beit Dagan intersection and then rolled into a truck. (Ithm)

Boy, 7, killed in mysterious blast

ACRE. — A seven-year-old boy was found dead near Kfar Saknin on Saturday, apparently killed by an unidentified explosive.

The boy, Ahmed Salah Sawad, was playing near the encampment of the Arab el-Sawad tribe, adjacent to Saknin in Western Galilee. It is believed he had found an explosive object and played with it.

The area is near an army training ground, and several similar accidents have been reported there in the past. (Ithm)

Drowns during swimming lesson

HOLON. — A 10-year-old pupil from the Shenkar school here drowned yesterday morning in a local pool where he and his fifth-grade classmates were getting a swimming lesson.

Instructors at the Breshat Hanahon pool pulled out the boy, Yoav Nir, and attempted artificial respiration, but he was dead on arrival at Donolo Hospital in Jaffa. The boy's mother is a teacher at the school, where his sister is also a pupil. (Ithm)

ISRAEL BROADCASTING'S Second Programme may be received with a weaker signal in the Central and Southern regions today and tomorrow because of urgent development work at one of the transmitters.

to St. Stephens Gate, just north of the Temple Mount.

There he was received by the Director of the Moslem Waqf (religious trust) property, Hassan Tahboub, and the President of the Supreme Moslem Council, Sheikh Hilmi al-Muhtasib who was receiving a ranking guest of the Israel Government for the first time.

The Chancellor, dressed in a light beige suit, took off his shoes according to Moslem custom, and entered the Dome of the Rock, where he heard from Sheikh Muh-tasib the history of the 1,400-year-old mosque from which Moslems believe Mohammed ascended to heaven.

At al-Aksa Mosque, the Chancellor saw the renovations being carried out on the fire-gutted southeastern corner of the shrine. Scores of elderly Moslem congregants waiting outside for the noon prayer, waved at the Chancellor as he emerged with a broad smile.

Mr. Brandt proceeded to the Western Wall where he was received by Rabbi Dov Perla and other representatives of the Ministry for Religious Affairs. A handful of on-lookers applauded.

HANDFUL OF LEAFLETS

As Mr. Brandt approached the Wall, however, a young man with a week's growth of beard threw at the Chancellor's entourage a handful of small mimeographed leaflets reading in German and English "It is the same Germany, and six millions are not for sale." A security official hustled the young man into a police vehicle.

Shortly before noon, Mr. Brandt arrived at Jerusalem City Hall for a reception, headed by Mayor Teddy Kollek. It was one of the best attended such affairs in memory, the Council hall being jammed with leaders of the Christian and Moslem communities in the city as well as government and local leaders.

Among those attending was Sheikh Mohammed Ali Jaabari, Mayor of Hebron, who was paying his first visit to the Jerusalem Municipality.

Unfortunately, the installation of air conditioning in the hall is not yet completed and recently installed coloured-glass windows could not be opened. The crowd sweated in the mounting heat.

Mr. Brandt, in a brief address, referred good-naturedly to the "warm welcome" he was receiving.

In his tour of Jerusalem, he said, he had felt "in close contact with 2,000 years, with the ups and downs of history." Looking over the mixed gathering of Moslems, Jews and Christians, he said "not everybody here would agree on what were the ups and what were the downs." He expressed the hope that a stable peace would be achieved in the area.

Mr. Kollek referred to the fact that both he and Mr. Brandt had been mayors of divided cities. Life in Jerusalem since its reunification, he said, had proven that the city's diverse populations could live together.

SHAARE ZEDEK

Prof. David Maier, the Director of Shaare Zedek Hospital, presented the Chancellor with a model coined by the Israeli Government to commemorate the centennial of the hospital. Prof. Maier noted that the hospital had been founded by the German Jewish community.

As Mr. Brandt entered City Hall, an egg was thrown towards his party from the direction of a group of 50 demonstrators. A security agent caught the egg in mid-air but it splattered, slightly dirtying Meron Medzini, director of the Government Press Office, and one or two other persons nearby. Police arrested two persons.

The demonstrators, apparently the same group of youths who have held previous demonstrations during the Chancellor's visit, chanted "Germans go home." One of their placards, however, read "Brandt isn't Germany."

While the Chancellor was inside City Hall, the demonstrators burned a home-made Nazi flag they had brought with them. Two boys were arrested. (A German flag flew from the roof of the City Hall along with the Israeli and Jerusalem Municipality flags.)

When the Chancellor emerged from the building, he waved to crowds of onlookers across the street, who waved back and applauded.

COMRADES MEET

(Continued from page one)

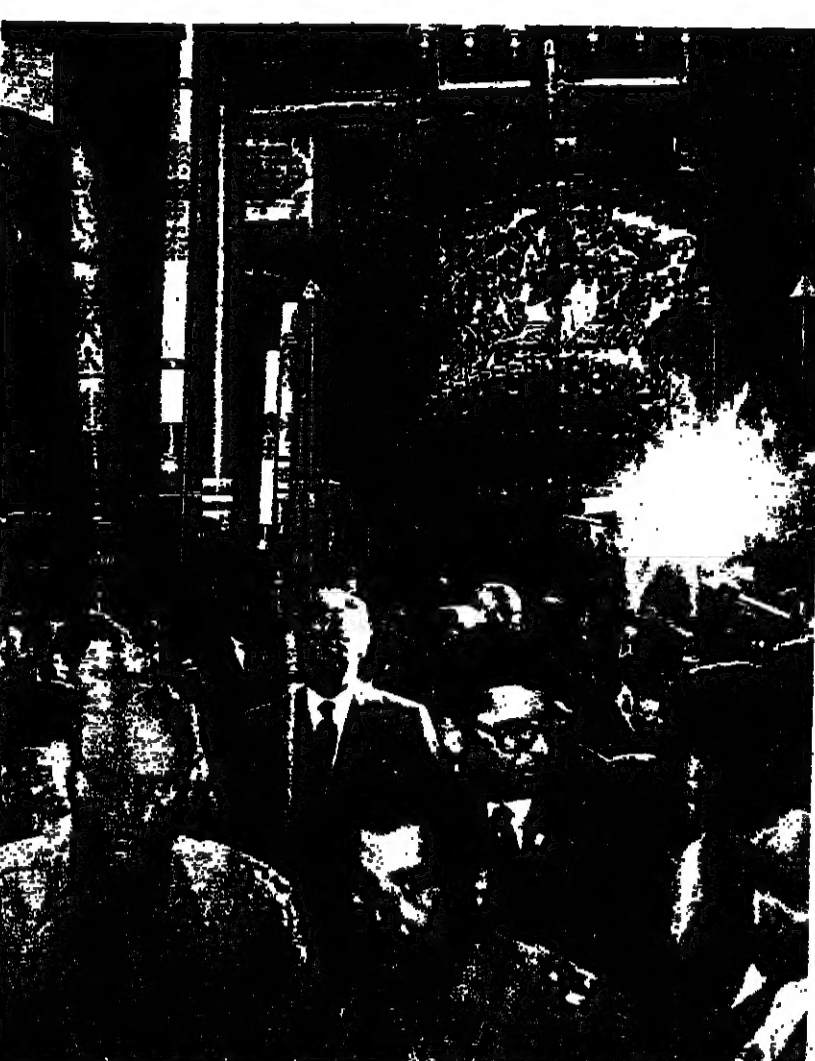
tunity for bilateral cooperation between the two social democratic parties, as well as the big powers playing a great role, Mr. Brandt noted that the U.S. and Canada and the U.S.S.R. will all be at the coming European Security Conference. He pointed out that there was good reason to expect the powers to be interested in Middle East developments as well.

At the same time he reiterated that Germany did not wish to become a mediator in the Middle East and could do little more than encourage constructive discussions.

The Chancellor trusted that Israel's neighbours would follow Germany's example and negotiate. He said this even in recalling that when Germany had done so (and remon-



WALL. — Chancellor Brandt at the Western Wall yesterday during his tour of Jerusalem's Old City and its holy places. (L.P.P.A.)



CHURCH. — The scene at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre yesterday as Chancellor Brandt (surrounded by most of the senior command of the Israel Police, Jerusalem District) pays a visit. In the foreground are the Jerusalem commander, Nitzan-Mishne Heine Breitenfeld (left), and (centre) deputy Jerusalem chief Avraham Turgeman. (Israel Sm)



MOSQUE. — West German Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday during his visit to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. At Mr. Brandt's left is Professor Wolfgang Fax; at the Chancellor's right are (left to right) Hassan Tahboub, Hilmi al-Muhtasib, and Mr. Brandt's Arabic-German interpreter. (Barclay)

ed territory lost in World War II), "some of my fellow countrymen felt we were making a major national sacrifice." The alternative to negotiation was a threat to the peace, he said.

The Chancellor hoped for an intertwining of Europe and the Mediterranean basin, with the lowering of tensions and with conciliation and cooperation in the Middle East. He stressed: "Europe aspires to be an example of dynamic force for peace... I know no other policy than good neighbourliness with economic, cultural and social energies released for wider purposes... The inland sea of the Mediterranean cannot be a border where good neighbourliness runs out."

RIGHT OF EXISTENCE
Reiterating his personal and party stand that "No German Social Democrat, whether old or young, can call into question anything touching on the right to existence of the Jewish People and Israel," he reassured his audience that "The German Federal Chancellor has not forgotten the lessons he learned in the Nazi period and the Second World War."

He explained that Germany's Middle East policy recognizes Israel's rights to secure borders, encourages good neighbourly relations, and aims at security and cooperation of both Israel and the Arabs.

On the upsurge caused by young Germans' refusal to accept the guilt of the past — as exemplified by the anti-Israel resolutions passed by the own party's Young Socialists — Mr. Brandt noted "Even I myself shout sometimes."

He said that "since that ghastly hour of truth at the end of the war a new generation has grown up. The horrors (of the Nazi Holocaust) have become abstract to the new generation," he said, explaining "I myself have to learn again and again how hard it is after the passage of three decades to explain to others what is literally speaking incomprehensible."

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

"Nothing was decided, but the atmosphere was good" — this is the gist of Finance Minister Sapir's report to the Cabinet after his tête-à-tête meeting with Chancellor Willy Brandt on economic topics in Jerusalem yesterday.

Three subjects were on the agenda, according to official spokesmen — the Common Market, restitution, and financial assistance. But they are firm that nothing can be made public.

Foreign Ministry sources stress that Germany is Israel's main support in her efforts to get a foot inside the Common Market door. Other governments each have their own preoccupations — Britain in complying with America's opposition to bilateral tariff treaties, Italy in protecting her agriculture, and Holland in keeping Fascist Spain out (which makes her cool towards the whole global arrangement).

France, original sponsor of the global arrangement — designed to negotiate free trade with Mediterranean countries — is tending to act-pedal this idea today. (Negotiations with EEC — page 11).

Mr. Sapir made it clear to Chancellor Brandt that Israel needs consideration for its special problems with the EEC, notably its farm exports, and the need for some legislation before dismantling its tariff protection against European manufactures.

The problem of restitutions is twofold. Although Germany has made generous provision:

two groups are still left out. One is the Jews from Europe who were not able to claim their claims before the line (because they were in the Communist countries) other vulnerable group is the from Austria, who are thrown pillar to post, because Vienna each think they are other's responsibility.

Mr. Brandt had not offered hope at his press conference Friday. Though he did not in so many words — many G feel they are paying enough he is ready to give the problem consideration.

Something may depend on the strength of the Deutsch Recent shifts in international change-rates are beginning to life more difficult for the economy.

The period of the Adenau Gurtan agreement on economic drawing to a close, official observers have been in soft loans year after year. Israel Government is intense probing future prospects for tension of this valuable aid.

There is appreciation for favourable conditions which gives to investment in Israel other developing countries, rael would like this to c It is also concerned that risk insurance in Germany be given on terms which r that Israel is a safe place foreign investor.

Press put out at 'bureaucracy'

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Foreign and local correspondents are put out at the bureaucratic and unimaginative handling of the press coverage of the Brandt visit.

One prominent (pro-Israel) German newspaper told The Post yesterday that a first-class opportunity to "sell" Israel had been lost in the way newsmen and the TV and still cameramen had been treated. He regretted that the over-zealous policemen and security men, not suitably briefed on handling foreign press, had left many correspondents with a false impression of this country.

The foreign correspondents fell victim to lack of coordination between the Foreign Ministry (which has taken over the press office), the police, the Border Police and the army. There was no one responsible who understood press needs at various stages of Mr. Brandt's progress through the country.

All concerned singled out the visit to Kibbutz Ginosar as the worst

as far as the media were concerned. On Friday night, a few cars managed to get inside the dining hall but an entire busload of correspondents and a con cars full of TV crews simply round when bureaucratic conditions hampered their work.

The confusion at the West yesterday morning was all bad, with correspondents or ing that they were not all do their work properly.

Yesterday's treatment of t courage at Beit Berl was example of bad organization. The press schedule was in by the Government Press (Tel Aviv). When enquiries were a few days ago of the Labor spokesman, newsmen were matter was in the hands Government Press Office. B the official in charge was hands of the entire matter, d newsmen back to the Labor organization. Also issuing in at this late stage were the Ministry press division, the the army — and the organ Beit Berl itself.

'Senior official

(Continued from page one)

with satisfaction Mr. Brandt's declared support for direct negotiations between the parties to the Middle East conflict — which is Israel's basic position. He said the Chancellor and his Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, had received "comforting impressions" from the Arab world about the prospects of Middle East peace, "but living here we don't have the impression that they are ready for peace. The Arabs, he said, spoke with one voice to their foreign friends and with another, far more bellicose voice, to their own people. The test of Arab willingness to make peace would be their preparedness to sit down with Israel and negotiate — no matter how long and difficult the negotiations might be.

Israel had been pleased, too, with Mr. Brandt's promise of support for its economic needs from the Common Market in the new tariff

agreement now to be negotiated. There had also been useful about scientific cooperation, and student exchanges, the said.

On Israel's intended opposition to Germany's P.N.K. can the official said that FUNK deserve the privilege of entry into the international long as it persisted in its re compensate Jewish victims lam and in its virulent hos the Jewish State.

THE THEFT OF 16,000 LH airplane fuel by Ya'akov 27, of Sderot, netted him month jail sentence and a fine at the Beerseba District yesterday. Mashita, a truck delivered 14,000 litres of t litre shipment to an Al base, and sold the rest to Gaza Strip resident for H

TO MRS. MARTHA HESSE
Our sincerest condolences on the passing of your beloved husband

MAX HESSE

One of the Founders of the Jerusalem Caterers' Association

MARCEL KIRKHO Secretary

Our dear boss for many years

Mr. MAX (MOSHE) HESSE

owner of HESSE'S RESTAURANT

is no more, and we extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Martha Hesse.

The Staff of Hesse's Restaurant

Our dear mother

FRIEDA NEUMANN (née Cohn)

died on June 8, in her ninetieth year. She bequeathed her body to science.

In deep sorrow
Dr. Harry and Ameliese (Channah) L. Gerhardt and Charles Neumann
grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Jerusalem, Swampscott, Mass., Sarid

To all our friends who grieved with us on our recent bereavement, we herewith wish to express our deepest gratitude.

ALICE RAWIT

In the name of the

Warm welcome Brezhnev in U.S.

THANK OKEA
The Post Reporter
Gahal (Herut) Knesset member Haim Harel has revealed that "loud and huge" crowds are being prepared to greet Soviet Premier Brezhnev when he arrives for his summit with President Richard Nixon.

A press conference at here, Dr. Harel described the details of the demonstration would not be held on U.S. soil, but in the Soviet Union.

The opportunity for the Soviet Union to really show its gratitude for the Soviet Union's role in the Vietnam war, Harel said, is to hold a demonstration in the Soviet Union.

Yadot, the Herut member, said over 12,000 people have signed a petition to the U.S. Senators to suspend Brezhnev's visit to the U.S. because of the Soviet Union's role in the Vietnam war.

He also voiced his hope that the debate about the Soviet Union's role in the Vietnam war would be held in the U.S. Congress.

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The petition to the Senate states: "We, the signers of this appeal, have returned to the land of our forefathers from the Soviet Union. Our road home was not easy. Many of us were victims of tyranny in prisons, of nocturnal interrogation in dungeons and in concentration camps. Among us are some who were committed to mental hospitals only because they dared to request an exit permit in order to come to our homeland, Israel. Others were fired from their jobs and suffered severe deprivation together with their families, until the exit permits were granted."

The petitioners alert the Senators: "The promise of the Soviet government to suspend implementation of the infamous education tax regulation does not solve the problems of the masses of Jews throughout the Soviet Union who want to follow in our footsteps — to return to our land. The problem is the denial of this human right."

Explaining the proposed Amendment, Dr. Harel read out from the Congressional Record Senator Jackson's statement of its purpose: "To make most-favored nation trade status (sought by the Russians) contingent on assurance that the country receiving that status 'does not deny its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate, and does not inhibit free emigration by imposing more than nominal taxes, fees, fines or other charges.' It would be up to the U.S. President to establish that this was true, and he would have to repeat the check every six months."

Two settlement groups of Russian immigrants have been formed recently, one to settle in the Golan Heights and the other in the Rafah Area. The settlement groups are part of the World Zionist Organization announced yesterday.

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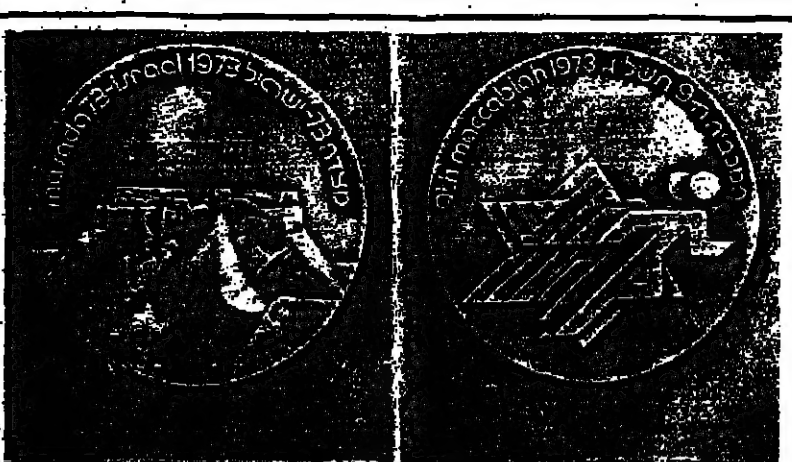
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MEDAL — Design (obverse and reverse) of the medal to be given to winners of competitions at the Ninth Maccabiah next month. The medals, designed by Dan Reisinger and Amnon, will go in gold, silver and bronze versions to 1st, 2nd and 3rd-place winners.

Meir greets top editors in J'lem today

Prime Minister Golda Meir will welcome 200 leading foreign newspaper editors to Jerusalem today at the opening session of the International Press Institute's 22nd General Assembly.

The editors, from 27 countries, are to hold three days of discussions interspersed with meetings with Israeli leaders. They will then tour the country for four days.

At a press conference yesterday, Nigerian editor I.K. Jakande, chairman of the IPI Executive Board, told of the Institute's intervention on behalf of press freedom in many countries.

Asked by an Israeli journalist whether the IPI had intervened in the case of two East Jerusalem editors briefly detained in April for not submitting material to the censor, Institute general-secretary Werner Meier said the case was being looked into. Mr. Meier, who is from Switzerland, stressed that the Institute intervenes only in cases of clear violation of press freedom, and not in cases involving security violations.

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Cabinet: paternity issues not for religious courts

Over the objections of the three National Religious Party Ministers, the Cabinet yesterday voted to oppose an Aguda private Member's Bill in the Knesset which would transfer problems of determining paternity from the secular courts to the rabbinical courts.

The bill, tabled by the Aguda's Rabbi Menachem Porush, will probably come up in the Knesset this Wednesday. Although it is sure to go down to defeat in the wake of the Cabinet decision, it is not clear how the National Religious Party MKs will act.

According to its rules of procedure, the Cabinet had to take the matter up, because two Ministers were at loggerheads over the private bill.

Religious Affairs Minister Zerah Warhaftig wanted to support the Aguda measure, at least to the extent of agreeing that it be moved to committees for a preliminary reading. Dr. Warhaftig said that from the standpoint of Aguda, it was self-evident that matters of paternity could only be handled by rabbinical courts.

Justice Minister Y.S. Shapiro objected strongly to the Aguda measure. He said that paternity cases had always been in the purview of the secular courts and to change the procedure now was counter to the status quo governing on religious issues.

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Campus strikes seen spreading

By SARAH HONIG
and ERMIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The strike of university teachers is spreading, with senior lecturers and professors at the Hebrew University joining their assistants and junior lecturers who went on strike yesterday. Senior academic staff at Bar-Ilan University, however, were prevented from joining the strike for the time being by an injunction issued by the labour relations court.

Professors at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot are also striking and the court refused to intervene in the case of the lecturers and assistants at Tel Aviv University, who have been out since May 16. At the University of the Negev in Beer-sheva negotiations between the administration and teaching staff are still in progress.

Techonion and Haifa University teachers are not on strike.

The main issues of the strike are the terms and the validity of a contract between the organization of heads of universities and the coordinating committee of university teachers. The coordinating committee initiated the contract in December 1972, but it was not subsequently ratified by the staffs of any of the institutions involved.

The senior staff claim that the 1972 "draft" contract has a number of reservations on side issues and feel they were misled in the wording of the original draft. They now want "unrestricted" negotiations on a new contract.

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New West German study shows: Hitler was well-off, lazy and a draft dodger

By LESLIE COLLETT

BERLIN (Otns). — THE young Adolf Hitler was well-off financially, habitually lazy and a draft dodger, says a new West German study of the dictator. It draws on recently discovered letters and notes from Hitler which throw a new light on his youth.

The book appears just as West Germans are beginning to show strong interest in Hitler. A spate of books and documentaries dealing with Hitler is scheduled to appear in coming months. Facsimile editions of the Nazi Party newspaper, "Völkischer Beobachter," are selling briskly at West German news-stands. The Austrian actor and author Helmut Qualtinger has been reading from "Mein Kampf" to packed houses in West Germany.

In his book "Hitler's Letters and Notes," the West German historian Werner Maser uses newly-unearthed correspondence by Hitler to show that he intentionally wove the "legend" of his humble origins.

In one letter, Hitler wrote that his father Alois was a lowly postal official in Braunau-am-Inn. In reality, he was fairly high ranking customs official who provided well for his family.

Hitler went on to write that

when his mother died, he was left without money and had to work in Vienna as a "common labourer" to survive. Actually, the author says, Hitler had an inheritance from both his parents as well as the monthly State payment he received as an orphan.

All told, he had a larger income than a young lawyer or teacher in the Vienna of 1908. Maser notes that he had a room in one of the most modern pensions in Vienna.

Where then does the story originate about Hitler living in a hostel for the homeless and working as a common labourer? Maser explains that Hitler did spend a few days in such a hostel but only because he was constantly changing addresses to avoid military service. Hitler did not want to serve in the heterogeneous Austro-Hungarian Army.

It was here in the hostel that he was forced to do a few days of manual work. Maser says this brief episode has led most historians to believe Hitler when he wrote in "Mein Kampf" that he worked as a "temporary construction worker" and "in the next two years did nearly every type of work of a common labourer."

Nowhere, Maser says, is there a shred of evidence that Hitler ever

did such work, nor did he have to with his income.

Maser writes that Hitler's erratic working habits were formed early in life. He loathed regular and intensive work, excelling only in areas where effort was not required. After leaving school, he delayed applying for the Fine Arts Academy in Vienna, preferring to attend the opera in the capital, taking piano lessons and reading voraciously. Two years of floating around Linz and Vienna ended in 1907 when he was turned down by the Academy on the basis of his sample drawings.

Returning to Vienna after his mother's death, Hitler began more serious preparation for the Academy. Once again he was to be refused admission.

"Since your leaving," he wrote his friend August Kubizek, "I have been working very hard, often until two or three in the morning."

It was during this time that Hitler grew lonely and asked his friend to live with him in Vienna. Kubizek joined Hitler but wrote later that he was unable ever to understand him. In all of the correspondence with his boyhood friend, Hitler expected that his own thoughts and problems would be of primary concern to Kubizek.

Violinist nervous but brave

The Israel Chamber Ensemble, special concert, conductor: Natan Shtrik, soloist: Vladimir Lanman, violin (Tel Aviv, June 11, 1973). Program: "Marriage of Figaro" by Mendelssohn; Violin Concerto; Symphony No. 4.

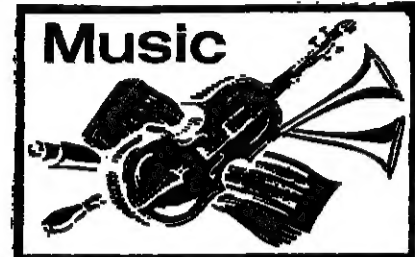
This concert featured another newcomer from the U.S.S.R., violinist Vladimir Lanman. It was unfortunate that his debut piece was the overplayed Mendelssohn concerto. Lanman's overall performance must be assessed positively, although, early in the first movement, nervousness impaired his performance. Then, however, his confidence and technical proficiency grew and he finished the movement bravely.

The second movement benefited from his mellow, while not intense, tone. The last movement, again, started dubiously, but eventually Lanman showed his skill and brought the concerto to an impressive conclusion.

Sheriff conducted with assurance and drive. While he has progressed in handling the orchestra, he still concentrates on the obvious. The Mozart Overture and the first Mendelssohn movement were rushed with emphasis on the speedy flow of the music alone.

The results were impressive: Sheriff combined lively captivating tempi, with full and well sounding sonorities and sharp dynamic contrasts, yet he ignored the more subtle nuances, shades of expression and details, the very elements which could have endowed the music with a much more convincing consequence. The Andante, however, was lovely and in the last movement the woodwinds gave a brilliant display of their technical prowess.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM



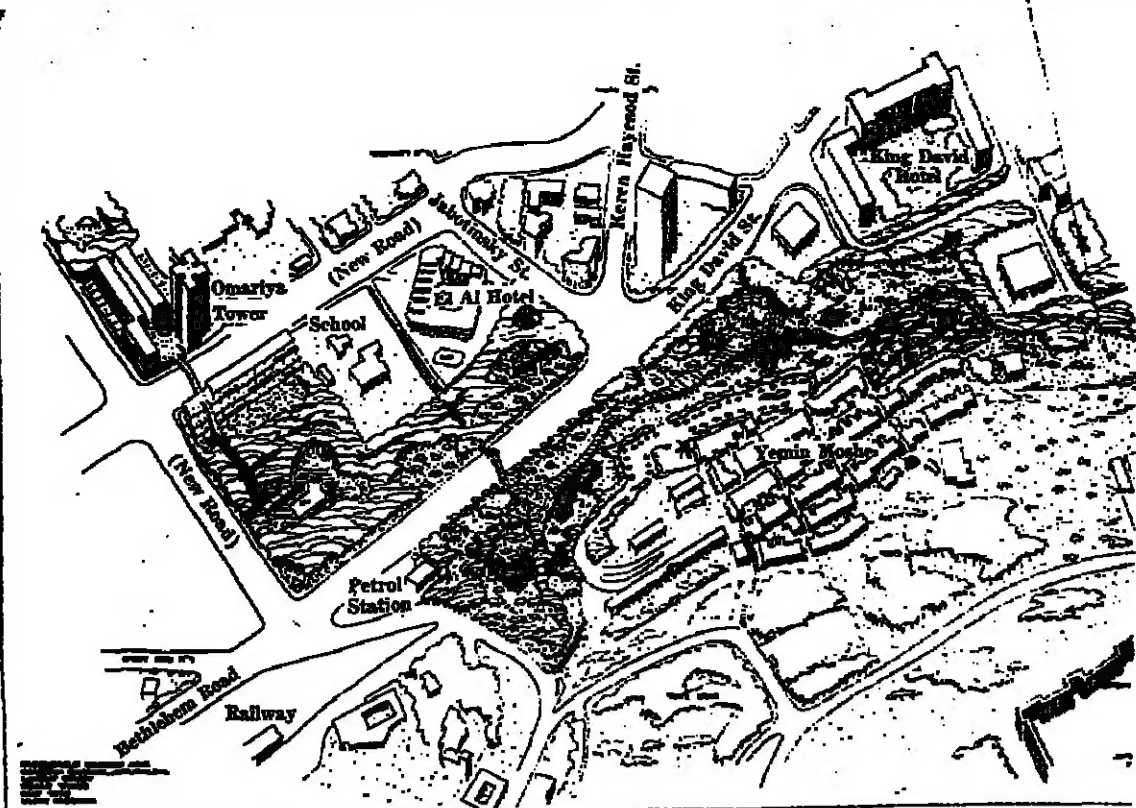
Music Less than expected

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Subscription Concert No. 2, conductor: André Davis, soloist: Miriam Fried, violin (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, June 8). Program: "Marriage of Figaro" by Mendelssohn; "Ray Blue" Overture Op. 85; Lalo: "Symphonie Espagnole" for violin and orchestra; Stravinsky: "Petroushka," 1947 version.

One cannot expect too much from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," but Miriam Fried gave us even less. She avoided sentimentality and tried to treat the music in a more objective and sober way, but had little to offer instead. The music failed to stimulate her, dulling her musical sensitivity in phrasing and tone; even technically, things were not what they should have been. As a result the music sounded even more banal and hollow than it actually is.

We were generously compensated, however, by Davis' "Petroushka." Davis' rhythmic pulse, his provocative contrasts and sonorities, the atmosphere of fantasy and mystery he created, but most of all, the elementary forces he let loose — all made for an outstanding performance. Davis also drew magnificent response from the orchestra, especially the woodwinds and brass sections.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM



Artist's impression of park to be developed behind Yemin Moshe.

Largest open space in capital to developed into 'balcony' park

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The largest open space remaining in central Jerusalem, eyed in the past as a luxury building site and a freeway junction, is to be developed instead as a tree-shaded, jasmine-scented park with a view of the Old City and the Judean Desert.

The 100-dunam area is bounded by Yemin Moshe and the Omariya Tower. Construction of the park is to start this fall and is expected to take two years.

Dubbed by planners as the "balcony" of Jerusalem, the area is an easily accessible observation point offering one of the finest views in the city. On clear days the Dead Sea can be seen and on late afternoons it is perhaps the best place in Jerusalem from which to view the Mount of Olives.

Following the Six Day War, the area was in serious danger of succumbing to commercial pressures. The entire tract, bisected by King David Street, is owned by the Greek Orthodox Church. The area west of the street, known as the Omariya plot, had been leased by the Lands Authority, which drew up plans for eight 16-story residential towers and two 500-room hotels. The church itself sought permission for apartment buildings east of the street, in an area known as the Nicoforia strip.

One residential tower was actually built in the Omariya plot but, after a public storm, approval seems likely now just for two more low-rise apartment buildings and a single 850-room hotel. The Lands Authority has agreed to turn over 30 dunams for park purposes.

In the Nicoforia, the Church agreed after lengthy negotiations to lease 70 dunams to the Municipality for 125 years at a cost of \$2.5m. In addition, it vetoed the small Herod's Tomb area next to the King David Hotel for the same length of time at no cost. In return, the Church was permitted to develop a five-dunam plot just south of the King David Hotel (presently a parking site) for commercial purposes but at a density that would

permit only a one- or two-story building. The Church also retained another five-dunam plot opposite the French Consulate for the future construction of a new Greek consulate in Jerusalem. A substantial contribution for the leasing of the Nicoforia strip and its development as a park was made by the Bloomfield Foundation in Canada to the Jerusalem Foundation.

These agreements, however, did not in themselves assure that the area would be turned into a park. While its view made it sought after by developers, its location astride the crest of the Judean Hills made it a prime target for road engineers. Along this crest ran the ancient and modern roads linking Hebron, Jerusalem and Nabulus. The Jerusalem Master Plan for the year 2010 envisioned a six-lane north-south freeway running through the Hinnom Valley at the foot of Yemin Moshe descending slightly from the hill crest at this point in order to spare the "balcony."

However, the Parks Authority, in drawing up its plan for the national park around the Old City, persuaded the Municipal authorities that the road should be shifted back up to the "balcony" above Yemin Moshe in order to spare the valley.

At a later stage, it was decided that the road should be put out of sight altogether by placing it underground at a point near Yemin Moshe. (It would emerge north of the Old City near the American Colony.) This, however, would still leave the necessity for a massive interchange between this north-south freeway and a new east-west freeway just south of the Omariya. This interchange, in the centre of the proposed park, would include overpasses as high as 15 metres off the ground. Members of the Municipal Planning Department are convinced that such an interchange within 500 metres of the Old City walls would be made.

ness. They are hopeful the north-south freeway interchange — will be altogether from the plan 2010 rolls around.

The park is to contain stone columns which will steel cable pergolas, cove bougainvillea, jasmine, etc. These will provide shade to planted trees grow to There will be a fountain children's playgrounds, a aviary for rare birds, pic and secluded places.

The plan, which has been approved by the planning committee, calls for shifting El Street, where it bisects slightly to the west and it from three to six lanes. alignment would take the hand the existing petrol straightening out the line the upper end of King Da and Bethlehem Road. The the road will be thickly with trees and flowers the park from the sight of traffic. Pedestrian over permit people to walk Rose Garden in Talpale the park to the Old City having to cross a street.

The park is being designed by Ullrich Flesner, a Danish architect who spent 10 years in Ceylon before moving to Israel. In 1970 he participated in a meeting here of the Jerusalem Planning Committee, an advisory plan committee appointed by Mayor Kollek. Mr. Flesner is an Israeli, the former Mayor of Jerusalem. Last year he in Jerusalem with their friends.

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Jerusalem Post

THE SOFT SCULPTURE

By DORA SOWDEN
Jerusalem Post Dance Reporter

For the first time in history, the Batsheva Dance Company is holding an exhibition of its work by a non-Israeli artist. The exhibition, which is being held at the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, is a collection of works by the late, famous American sculptor, Louise Brooks. The exhibition is a collection of works by the late, famous American sculptor, Louise Brooks. The exhibition is a collection of works by the late, famous American sculptor, Louise Brooks.

Brooks' silk wallhangings, however, very different from the ones seen here until now. The exhibition is a collection of works by the late, famous American sculptor, Louise Brooks. The exhibition is a collection of works by the late, famous American sculptor, Louise Brooks.

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the form of commissions for public buildings from architects and designers — she also teaches her techniques at U.C.L.A. and is responsible for the department of ancient textiles in the Los Angeles Museum. She considers her best work to be the silk mural she made for the Disneyland Hotel. Since she works on narrow-width Japanese silk, it was made up of several carefully coordinated panels. "To my surprise, the hotel's designer was prepared for an abstract rather than something on a cartoon theme!" She has also sold works to the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York.

Mrs. Brooks feels that the quality of the local wax-resist technique she has been technically high, though other techniques seem to be unknown here. Masters of the art of resist textile printing techniques are, she says, the Japanese, who have been using them for over a century, building from architects and designers — she also teaches her techniques at U.C.L.A. and is responsible for the department of ancient textiles in the Los Angeles Museum.

Louise Brooks at work on one of her quilted wall pillows in her Los Angeles studio.

Truffaut considers a new direction

PARIS (UPI). —

THE last time Francois Truffaut changed direction, the film world changed with him. He was a key figure in the new wave that swept romanticism out of motion pictures and let the chill wind of realism blow it into a new era.

Recently, Truffaut, a small, neat man with thick, grey-flecked hair and an actor's profile, said he was ready to start off on a new tack again. Considering what happened in the mid-1950's after his famous essay, "A Certain Tendency in the French Cinema" such a remark (or threat) could have shaken the remaining pillars of what is left of old-fashioned Hollywood and London. But this time there is a breathing space — Truffaut doesn't yet know where he is heading.

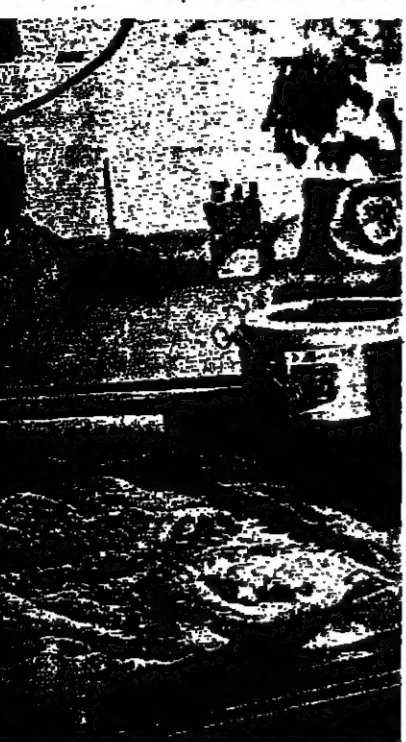
"I might make films with children," he said amid the cameras of a television interview. A respectful crew from the B.B.C. were filming him, at work on a script.

He types quickly with one finger of his right hand. The technique drew a few chuckles but with it, Truffaut has produced all or part of such notable screenplays as "The 400 Blows," "Jules and Jim," "Fahrenheit 451," "Such a Gorgeous Kid Like Me" and the film that won prolonged applause at this year's Cannes film festival, "Day for Night."

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The French title of "Day for Night" was "Le Nuit Americaine," a term used to describe the pseudo-night obtained by placing a dark filter over the camera lens on a sunny day.

The phrase has nothing specifically to do with the plot but was chosen because it is a film term and "Day for Night" is a film about the making of a film. Truffaut says: He is convinced there will be many motion pictures in the next few years about the actual making of a film and this one opens with the first day of shooting and closes with the crew saying goodbye several weeks later.

The format also gave him an opportunity to say goodbye to characters he created in earlier films. "There are about 10 to 12 important parts in 'Day for Night,' he said. "In my mind it is as though characters from various other films of mine are meeting in this one. In some of the scenes I have even made fun of events that have taken place in these other pictures. It's a bit tongue in cheek. With 'Day for Night' I am closing a lot of doors on what I have done before."

With the doors closed where does Truffaut go now? And what deep thoughts of the cinema lie in the mind of a man who thinks of little else these days of declining audiences?

Why, for example, are American companies like United Artists and Warner Brothers ("Day for Night") so anxious to distribute films whose major box office thrust is Europe, even though there is always the hope of American movie and television performance?

"The truth is," he said, "that American films are less international than they used to be and that's why American companies have to take national films made in different countries. Their own films are no longer universally accepted. The fact that many American producers are independent means their films are more individual, more intelligent but it also means they are narrower in scope."

He said the earlier film-makers were mostly men whose origins were in Europe and whose vision was more international.

He is seriously considering making pictures with children. "They're interesting," he said, "and you get more satisfaction from them. More surprising things happen with them than with adults. Adults always have the same rhythm."

"It's six times better than you thought it would be. It's like trying over a road in a helicopter. You get the feeling that anyone who drives a car is crazy."

Sabra dances Spanish

By DORA SOWDEN

Jerusalem Post Dance Reporter

WITH the wealth of Sephardic culture in Israel, it is strange that Spanish dance is so seldom seen and does not seem to flourish. However, a sixth-generation sabra (of Sephardic origin), Dalia Low, will do Spanish dances at the coming Modern Dance Evening of the National Council for Art and Culture (Ministry of Education) at the Nahmani Theatre in Tel Aviv tomorrow.

"I am a late beginner in the dance world," Dalia Low admitted. Nevertheless, she made up for it by studying with Mia Arshava, Henry Newman, and Rina Shabam. She appeared with Rina Shabam and Berta Yampolsky's Classical Ballet in a Spanish-type ballet, "The Closed House," choreographed by Roberto Trinchero. She became interested in Spanish dance and joined Tatiana Gerasimova's company, "La Tattiana Ballet Espanol." When the company disbanded after a year, she went to Spain. She worked with the dancer-choreographer, Carmen Amara, in Madrid and received the certificate which qualified her as a Spanish dancer and entitled her to teach.

Tomorrow night she will perform an Andalusian dance and a dance inspired by a Lorca poem. Her guitarist and vocal accompanist will be Juan de Dios, a Spanish dancer who came to Eilat for Israel in 1948 and remained.

Fanny Bernadsky, who recently arrived from Argentina, made her Israel debut in Haifa and will shortly appear in Tel Aviv. Her specialty is solo performances for which she devises her own ballets. The style, though based on Russian technique, is modern, described as "body-language."

In Buenos Aires she was director of a ballet school and gave courses at teacher's colleges and demonstrations of her methods in dance and dance education. Her own first teacher was her mother who had Russian training. She also studied with leading dancers of the famous Colon Theatre and with visiting celebrities.

Israel Gabriel, the Philippine dancer who has been assistant to Jeanette Ordman, artistic director of the Bat-Dor company, is going on a year's leave of absence. He will study dance methods in the U.S.A. Europe and ("if I get a permit") Russia and will also be a guest teacher for several companies.

In New York, Israel Gabriel will teach at the Harkness Company and the American Ballet Theatre. He will also teach in Los Angeles, Rome, Amsterdam and Vienna.

The Batsheva Company is touring Portugal and Germany. In July, it will give nine performances as part of the Israel Festival.

In September, Anna Sokolow is coming from New York to direct two ballets, one from her already successful productions and another (a new) creation for the Batsheva Company.

Anne Wilson, the well-known New York dancer, is coming again in July to give a course at the Rubin Academy Dance Department in Jerusalem.

Meanwhile she writes that gifts for the proposed Dance Library in Israel — an idea she initiated — are coming in well.

Japan bars 'obscene' drawings by Picasso

TOKYO (AP). —

Japanese customs officials said last week that they have prohibited import of "obscene" drawings by the late Spanish-born artist Pablo Picasso because they said the pictures were "obscene."

The banned 20 drawings, representing nude men and women, were part of 347 works by Picasso to be displayed at an exhibition scheduled to open at Tokyo's Sogo Department Store next Thursday.



DALIA LOW



JUAN DE DIOS

Ready-to-wear designer to make Princess' gown

LONDON (UPI). — Princess Anne has chosen styles from the ready-to-wear collection and had them made to her size.

A spokesman for the firm, said: "We are honoured that the Princess has asked us to make her dress."

She added that so far no details have been discussed—neither colour, materials nor style nor whether the Princess will create a royal first by wearing a hat instead of a headress.

"We have been told there is no hurry to begin work on the dress," said the spokesman. "But Mrs. Baker and Princess Anne will probably get their heads together fairly soon and decide between them what the dress will be."

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Mr. Haim Bar-Lev

The Mayor of Tel Aviv-Yafo,
Mr. Yehoshua Rabinovich

icipation by invitations which are obtainable at the aforementioned consumer organization offices.

A cultural programme, doors will be closed at 5 p.m. sharp.

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32,000 more cars vehicles in 1972

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Israel's total of motor vehicles grew by some 32,000 in 1972 to a total of 328,000, including 26,000 more passenger cars. The 11 per cent overall increase over 1971 was about the same as that of each of the preceding three years, the Central Bureau of Statistics reports.

By categories the figures (with 1971 figures in brackets) are as follows: private cars 197,000 (171,000); trucks and commercial vehicles — 80,000 (73,000); taxis — 3,725 (3,500); buses — 4,950 (4,750); motorcycles and scooters — 39,000 (41,500).

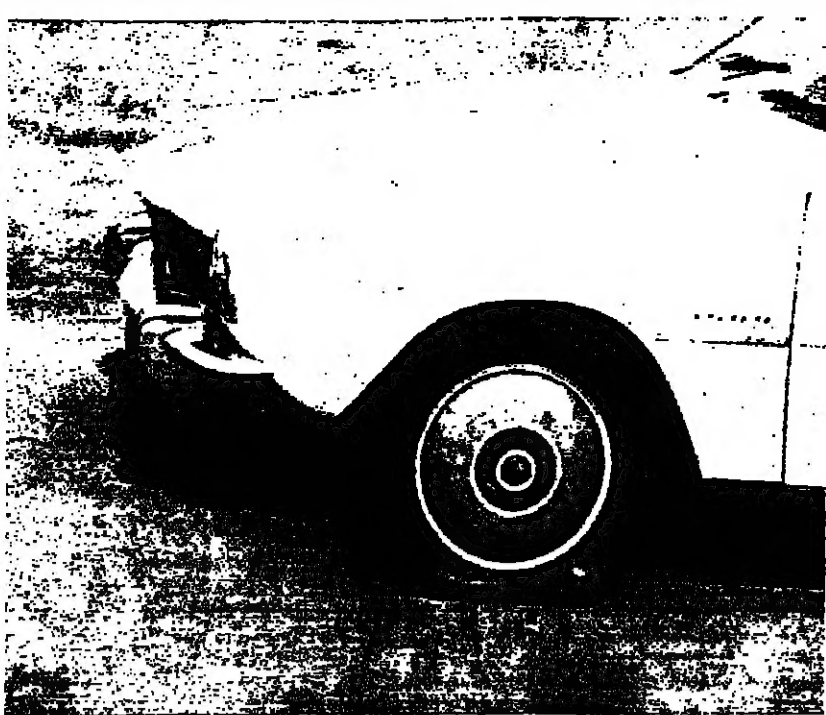
Motorcycles and scooters have declined from 20 per cent of all motor vehicles in 1968 to about 12 per cent in 1972.

About one quarter of all motor vehicles are registered in Tel Aviv, giving that city approximately one vehicle per five residents (the national average is one per ten residents). Tel Aviv's 78,000 motor vehicles compare with about 30,000 in Haifa and 26,000 in Jerusalem.

More than half of Israel's passenger car fleet is of recent vintage, about 108,000 cars being 1968 models and up. A full 37,000 are 1972 and 1973 models. (1973 models are included in the figures since their came out in the autumn of 1972.)

The share of older cars (ten years and over) went down from 20 per cent of all cars in 1971 to 18 per cent last year.

Of the total taxi fleet (3,725) about 850 operate in Tel Aviv, 500 in Jerusalem, and 400 in Haifa.



Run-flat condition of the Dunlop Denovo tire on a Rover 3500.

Blowout-safe tires offered by Rover

The Denovo blowout-safe tires developed by the Dunlop company will be available on certain Rover models starting this October.

Rover announced last week that they are the first car manufacturers in the world to offer the new Denovo wheel and tire assemblies, installing them as original equipment on their power-steered V-8 engine 3500 models. Cars with the new tires will come without spare tires, resulting in increased luggage space and a weight saving.

Announced by Dunlop a year ago, the Denovo tire can sustain a complete loss of air pressure at high speed with virtually no effect on a car's stability. The dreaded accident-causing effects of blowouts are thus sharply reduced, if not entirely eliminated. Deflated, the Denovo can be driven for 150 km at speeds up to 80 k.p.h. until a repair station is reached.

The "total mobility" of the Denovo tire is chiefly due to two factors. First, it is built to run flat and the tire bead and wheel rim are constructed so the bead cannot move before or after deflation.

The second safety factor are pockets of liquid lubricant encapsulated inside the tire. The lubricant is released after a puncture and prevents the walls from burning up through friction. The liquid also seals most puncture holes, re-inflates the tire to some extent and dissipates the heat build-up.

Dunlop says that the Denovo will perform safely even with a large puncture in its tread or a sidewall tear several centimetres long. Since 1970 its engineers have tested the Denovo rigorously and over 150,000 km. of deflated driving have been clocked up by the company's "flat fleet." Tested under conditions of extreme heat and cold, it was found that the deflated Denovo gave better grip and stability in snow than fully inflated regular winter tread tires.

Search for name

The search for a name for the fall-safe tire proved long and difficult. With a world-wide sales potential the name had to be easily pronounceable in all major languages. It also had to be capable of trade-name registration throughout the world.

Studies produced nearly 9,000 suggestions, many concentrating on the groundhog theme, such as Son of Groundhog, Airhog, Rimhog and Superhog. Jack the Gripper was suggested several times. Maxmobile emerged as a favourite, but a search in 27 countries revealed that Dunlop would have difficulty protecting that name since both Max and Mobile were used, designating the tires of other companies.

At its wits' end, Dunlop finally went to a French firm specializing in the creation of trade marks. Out of 500 suggestions the firm submitted, Dunlop finally chose Denovo, which appropriately means atreks or anew in Latin.

Paris ring road finally completed

PARIS (AP). — The last link in a 3400m. superhighway ring road allowing motorists to drive completely around Paris without passing a single traffic light was opened recently.

The 32-km. highway running parallel to the city limits, was planned before World War II and took 17 years to complete. The first section was opened in 1960. As the last section from the Porte Maillot to the Porte d'Amiens was opened to traffic, police noted an immediate easing of traffic congestion in northwest Paris.

18 Hassneh clients win driver lottery

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — If you are a careful driver and lucky to boot you can have your car insured almost free for a year.
This is what happened to 18 Hassneh clients recently, who won IL600 each in the insurance company's lottery for "no-claim" drivers. To be eligible the insured also had to be holders of "Careful Driver" stickers awarded by the National Council for the Prevention of Accidents.

CAR PAGE

Preventive driving weekends

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Weekends devoted to preventive driving courses are a feature of the safety campaign of the National Council for the Prevention of Accidents.

Under the plan 120 drivers of the Mifalei Tovla trucking concern recently spent a long weekend at the "Ashkelon" hotel in Ashkelon. Divided into six groups the men spent 12 hours in an intensive refresher course which emphasized the special problems involved in driving their heavy vehicles.

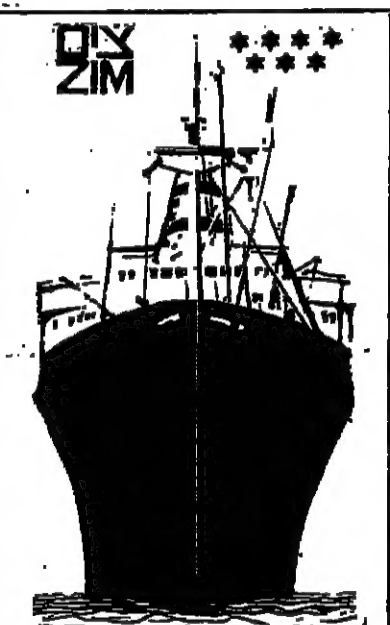
The personnel manager of Mifalei Tovla said that the plan aims at taking groups of drivers out of their routine to allow them total concentration on the subject of safe driving.

How many kms. per litre? Look on label

DETROIT (AP). — If the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has its way, consumers may be able to find out the petrol kilometrage of automobiles the same way they can tell the contents of a can of soup — from the label.

The EPA recently released kilometrage figures for some 450 different 1973 car models and said it would continue to do so on an annual basis. The agency, which has been critical of high fuel consumption by new cars, described the move as "a first step toward establishing a voluntary energy labelling programme for the automobile."

Although the move may be a landmark in Federal regulation of the auto industry, the EPA figures included no major surprises. As expected, they showed heavy cars and those equipped with automatic transmissions use more petrol than lighter models and cars with manual transmissions.



CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED

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BAT. SNAPIE	10.6
MIDIA	12.6
NIA	12.6
SALLY ISLE	13.6
JOACHIM	13.6
REHALUTZ	13.6

AT ASHDOD PORT

SALLY ISLE	12.6
ORIENTVILLE	13.6
A. IRINI	14.6
YAFFO	14.6
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Revolutionary Sarich engine could revolutionize the car

Technical details of a revolutionary new engine which could revolutionize the world's motor car industry within a few years were revealed by its inventor, Ralph Sarich, 34, at the Perth (Western Australia) International Motor Show recently.

The Sarich engine is claimed to be superior to both conventional internal combustion engines and the Wankel rotary. It combines features of both reciprocating and rotary designs, but a revolutionary orbital motion of its single non-rotating piston makes it unique.

The engine is ideally suited to motor cars, but aviation engineers are equally enthusiastic about its potential for powering aircraft. Smaller versions could conceivably power such implements as lawnmowers and vacuum cleaners.

Virtually unlimited financing for further development of the Sarich orbital engine is being provided by Australian manufacturers. Renault Australia Ltd. has signed an agreement for the road testing of prototype engines to begin within a few months.

It is likely that the beautifully simple, water-cooled engine can be produced for between half and two-thirds the cost of current six-cylinder reciprocating engines of equal power. Fuel consumption should be much less and the engine will have a much longer life — possibly twice that of current engines, the promoters claim.

Basically, the Sarich motor consists of a series of combustion chambers arranged in a circle round the periphery of a slab-like circular piston member. The piston is fixed by bearings to eccentric journals on a short central crankshaft. Three specially shaped cranks on the shaft impart an orbital motion to the non-rotating piston member. A carburettor is used, but the engine is also suited for fuel injection.

The Sarich engine does not suffer the sealing problems which bug the development of the Wankel rotary motor for many years. With only 12 moving parts it is com-



Chief mechanic Bruce Fairclough with the seven-chambered S orbital engine assembled in the workshop. This is Mr. Sarich's prototype, the one on which he is working at present.

and the inventor thinks the orbital engine will be superior to its rivals in this increasingly important field.

The concept for the engine is so great, that the inventor is considering transmission designs that eliminate the conventional gearbox and only require a torque converter for stationary idling.

Preliminary testing of the new engine's exhausts are encouraging engineering innovation.



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דברי תורה

The air is clear in Bnei Yehuda

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BNEI YEHUDA, Golan Heights. — This cluster of pale-brown bungalows surrounded by flower beds is the new settlers' refuge from ecological troubles. It is inhabited by a number of families whose breadwinners work in the nearby Israel Aircraft Industries workshop or factory.

The air is clear in Bnei Yehuda, and the view a balm to the eye. The kindergarten is already in operation and the civic and medical centre on the top of the hill is nearing completion. Life is quiet, and contact with the wider world is maintained at a distance by newspapers, radio and television.

Modern Bnei Yehuda is roughly where the first settlement bearing that name was established (and abandoned) before World War I. It is reached by a good road from Ein Gey, or a winding drive from Mevo-Hanati in the south. When all the plans materialize, Bnei Yehuda will be the civic centre for farmers in the whole area, and the employees of the Aircraft Industries will move to new quarters, vacating the bungalows for the families of the clerks and teachers serving the community.

Meanwhile only Givat Yoav, below Bnei Yehuda, is populated. Givat Yoav is a moshav. "It's easy to find settlers for moshavim," said Mr. Moshe Garber, of the Settlement Department of the Zionist Organisation, when he took us on a tour of the area recently.

"Young men and women born in a moshav jump at the chance to establish their own home. They know the soil and what to do with it, and they are enterprising. They may leave the surroundings of their home but the cowsheds and the poultry houses are well cared for and constantly being enlarged. A good farmer knows his priorities."

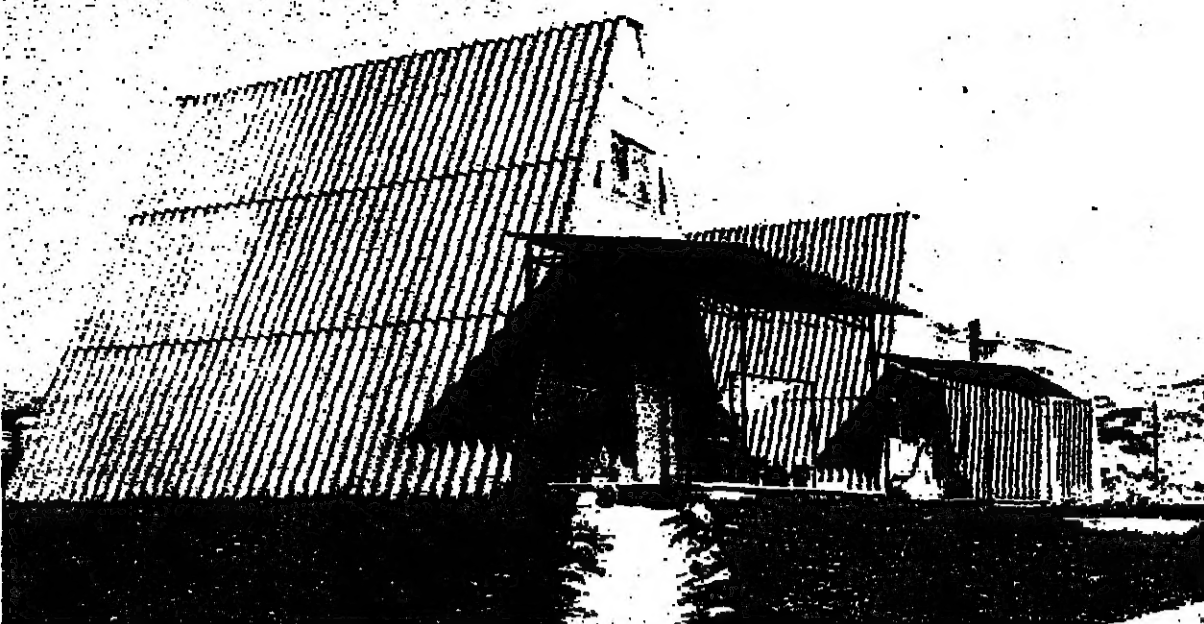
Planned in advance

There is no heroic pioneering here. Everything was planned in advance by agricultural scientists and engineers who made an extensive preliminary investigation of the area. Tractors levelled the fields and removed boulders, water-pipes were laid across the black earth, and an artificial lake was created by enclosing a wadi.

"Actually, we were not too scientific about the Hittite Lake," Mr. Garber concedes. Scientists asked for time to ascertain how much water would be lost through seepage. "We decided we had no time and preferred to take a risk. It worked."

By the end of the rains the Hittite Lake contained over a million cubic metres of water, enough to irrigate the fields until the end of June. But the crops were chosen strictly in accordance with expert advice. The Golan is believed to be ideal for mango, avocado, pears, apples and plums. Bananas, too, should prosper in the lower parts near the Kinneret. "There was some difficulty in getting banana saplings for replanting, because the Jordan Valley kibbutzim were unwilling to share their experience with the newcomers." The difficulty was overcome by using saplings from Jericho. Other crops which promise good yields are grapefruit, almonds and pecans, as well as table-grapes.

All these are planted before the settler arrives to take possession of his home. The houses are built of heavy concrete capable of resisting shelling, and have trench-shelters accessible from indoors. Despite the tranquillity of the landscape, the Golan Heights is a border area still occasionally shaken by artillery fire from Syrian positions across the valleys to the east. Cattle-breeding is expected to be a mainstay of the settler economy, and 2,000 calves are being imported from Canada to establish the herds. It is estimated that 114,000,000 is needed to establish a settler's cattle-unit.



These huts will be let to vacationers when the Ramot settlers move to permanent housing.

(Dekel)

ing imported from Canada to establish the herds. It is estimated that 114,000,000 is needed to establish a settler's cattle-unit.

According to Mrs. Esther Schor of the Zionist Organisation Settlement Department, agriculture alone is not sufficient to maintain the settlement. Industry is needed as well as some kind of attraction to make community life on the Golan both profitable and interesting.

The idea of combining industry with agriculture was put forward by the late Prof. Haim Halperin

and by Raanan Weitz several years ago and plans for new development areas follow their suggestion as far as possible. In the Beitun region, for instance, a large Yeshiva is planned to serve as the cultural centre. In Ramot, a village overlooking Lake Tiberias, settlers expect to set up a tourist centre, housing holiday-makers in the tall triangular chalet-type huts in which they now live, when their new concrete houses higher up the hill are ready.

"We are experimenting," Mrs.

Schor says. Moshavim and kibbutzim are socially demanding units, their members are deeply concerned with the idea of co-operation. They also know, of course, that their presence so near the border has a security element, making life in more densely populated areas of Israel less exposed to danger. However, the settlers in the Golan and other border areas do not wish to consider themselves merely as people manning an outpost. They wish to be able to live their own satisfying lives.

Recycling comes to Jerusalem

JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
MOS Department of a City Beautiful—ingenious means of newspapers, books, magazines, records and many. It is a 1,000-unit, painted bright blue, on wheels, and up all over town.

ipally's garbage trucks press the paper when finished their regular take it to the Amnir ditioning Plant in Ha-

sorted, de-linked with

nixed with wood pulp

into new products, in-

board, cardboard, news

stiff paper. The proceeds

from, which averaged

in its first month, are

Soldiers' Welfare Com-

mittee.
"We used to import all of our raw material from the Scandinavian countries," says Aryeh Ashpitz, general manager of the Hadara plant, a subsidiary of American-Israeli Paper Mills. "Because people are beginning to save their waste paper, we don't have to spend so much money abroad," he continues.

Although the two tons of waste put in the special containers hardly make a dent in the city's 300-ton daily garbage heap, the head of the Sanitation Department is delighted. "We wanted to help the soldiers and the Hadara company, but most important is the educational aspect of the programme," explains Nehemia Oz. "It will help teach children and adults to save paper instead of just throwing it away."

Eastern countries with unlimited labour have learned to recycle, but Western nations like Israel must do

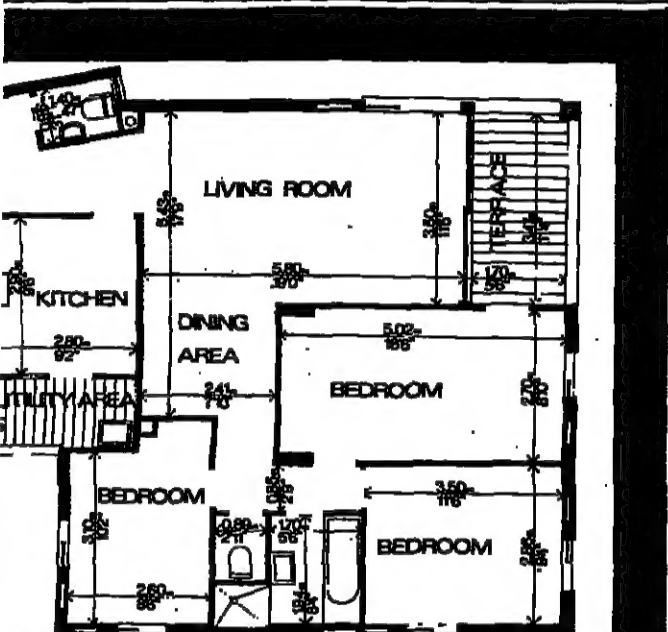
the same to preserve their resources.

"The recent recycling experiment in Tel Aviv failed because their collection boxes were open at the top and papers were scattered by the wind," says Mr. Oz. Jerusalem can make their contributions to the cause by lifting a rubber flap at the mouth of the container. It is narrow enough to make planting bombs or reaching in and removing the paper difficult.

The 100 new metal receptacles cost about \$2,500 each, with the bill divided equally between the Municipality and the paper factory, which is also paying for the cost of collection.

Three weeks ago, the city's garbage trucks had to empty them only once a week, but now it is being done bi-weekly.

Other towns, including Netanya, Ramat Gan, Holon, Givatayim and Herzliya, are planning to copy the Jerusalem experiment and buy similar metal containers.



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OPEN LETTER TO CHANCELLOR WILLY BRANDT AND HIS HOST-OUR PRIME MINISTER

REGARDING THE GENOCIDE CRIMINALS IN THE WEST GERMAN GARDEN OF EDEN

In a telegram from Hamburg: "Dr. Ludwig Rahn, GUSTAF KRIEGER IN WARSAW, who was responsible for the death of thousands of Jews in the ghetto, will not serve his sentence due to poor health."

Another news item: "Two Nazi criminals received light sentences in a trial just concluded, in Wuppertal, West Germany. A jury sentenced W. Schmitt to 6 years' imprisonment and E. Bucher to 4 years' imprisonment. This, after they had been convicted of complicity in the murder of about 700 Jews in the Bialystok district. They were both released immediately."

As G. Hauser, M.P., said in the trial of the arch-murderer, A. Eichmann: "A SENTENCE OF A MINUTE FOR MURDERER" — but freedom in fact. And what does THE AVIATION GERMANY CHANCELLOR, who knows what we know that his conscience is quiet, whose hands are not stained by the blood of our brethren (unlike his predecessor, Herr Kiesinger, head of the Goebbels' Propaganda Department; and not the "do-gooder" Dr. E. Adenauer, who sat in his house in Cologne until the fall of the "thousand-year Reich") reply?

"THERE WERE SENTENCES I DID NOT UNDERSTAND... but the judicial authorities do the best they can."

IN WARSAW, YOU KNEELED BEFORE THE MONUMENT TO THE Ghetto FIGHTERS IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY, THESE CRUEL MURDERERS WALK FREE

And why did you see fit to introduce with the GOVERNMENT OF ITALY for the RELEASE OF A COMMANDER OF MURDERERS WHO killed hundreds of hostages, among them 8 Jews, after he robbed the JEWS OF SOME 50 kilograms of gold, for "saving" them for Auschwitz? Is it possible?

Do you not know, Mr. Chancellor, that THE JUDGES OF THE "OTHER GERMANY" are former Nazis as are the jury (as in SOCIALIST AUSTRIA, where they also free the few Genocide Criminals who are brought to trial, such as the MURDERER FRANK MAURER, WHO LIVES PEACEFULLY IN GERMANY???)

And why was that vibrant woman, Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld, arrested in your country, who pursued the Genocidaires who, after having created hell for the millions of our brothers and conquered European peoples, returned to become lawyers, doctors, teachers, police officers, etc. under the protection of your democratic government (such as Luecke, the butcher of Paris, and who can count the thousands like him)?

WE DEMAND SPECIAL LAWS FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF GENOCIDE! SPECIAL COURTS — OR THEIR RELEASE TO US TO JUDGE HERE (after we granted honorary citizenship to the millions of dead, tortured and demoralized).

And why were you so quick to FREE THE THREE NAZI-MOULERS, who murdered our sportsmen in cold blood in Munich?

WE ABHOR ANY "NORMALIZATION" OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AS LONG AS THE GENERATION OF MURDERERS IS ALIVE IN COMFORT AND WEALTH! We also abhor the welcome extended you by the Mayor of Jerusalem!

OUR PRIME MINISTER, YOU HAVE SWORN NOT TO STEP ON GERMAN SOIL! RESPECT YOUR OWN VOW!

Why don't you put a stop to the flow of Israeli Mayors and Heads of Local Councils who "adopt" German cities (which were not destroyed, as were our communities): teachers, sportsmen (the defeat of our sportsmen in Seoul has eased our minds, as they will not go again to Munich), and criminals... (their passports should be seized).

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The Opening Session of the

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Stability and Origin of Biological Information will take place on Saturday, June 23, 1973 at 8.30 p.m.

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IN THE CHAIR: PROF. MAX PLANCK EIGEN, Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany.

WELCOMING REMARKS: PROF. ISRAEL DOSTROVSKY, Acting President, Weizmann Institute.

ADDRESS: PROF. EPHRAIM KATZIR, Weizmann Institute.

LECTURE: MOLECULAR EVIDENCE FOR VIRUS IN HUMAN CANCER.

PROF. S. SPIEGELMAN, Columbia University, N.Y.

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EEC WOULD LIKE 15-20% RISE IN POWER RATES

Economic Correspondent rates ought to be 15-20 per cent, — would happen if calculations made on a business basis.

Yacov Arnon, chairman of the Israel Electric Company, said at a news conference yesterday.

He said that nuclear stations are the most expensive to build, but the cheapest to run. Therefore they should be used to supply the base load (that is, to run uninterruptedly all the year round).

Consumption of electricity varies sharply from season to season. During almost half the year, consumption is not much more than half the peak figure. So for the intermediate load (that is, for operating, say, half the year) conventional power stations are best.

Cheapest and quickest to build are the smaller gas turbines, which can be put up in twelve months and generate about 40 MW. But they are costliest to run, so are best used to cope with peak demand.

They are also useful for plugging temporary shortages, when demand holds up the construction of conventional power stations. (Reading D was held up by opposition to its location in North Tel Aviv, and the Hadera plant is now held up by ecological problems.)

It is no coincidence therefore that during the two years 1973 and 1974, seven gas turbines are being ordered, at a cost of IL200m. They will produce close to 280 MW.

The two new power stations planned for Ashdod (one of them, as stated above, under construction) will cost IL700m. between them. The Hadera plant, to produce 1,200 MW, will cost IL1,200m.

Israel started life as an electricity company with 66 MW of capacity. By 1971, capacity had risen to 1,200 MW.

By 1974, capacity will be 2,800 MW.

By 1977, capacity will be 4,000 MW.

By 1980, capacity will be 5,200 MW.

By 1983, capacity will be 6,400 MW.

By 1986, capacity will be 7,600 MW.

By 1989, capacity will be 8,800 MW.

By 1992, capacity will be 10,000 MW.

By 1995, capacity will be 11,200 MW.

By 1998, capacity will be 12,400 MW.

By 2001, capacity will be 13,600 MW.

By 2004, capacity will be 14,800 MW.

By 2007, capacity will be 16,000 MW.

By 2010, capacity will be 17,200 MW.

By 2013, capacity will be 18,400 MW.

By 2016, capacity will be 19,600 MW.

By 2019, capacity will be 20,800 MW.

By 2022, capacity will be 22,000 MW.

By 2025, capacity will be 23,200 MW.

By 2028, capacity will be 24,400 MW.

By 2031, capacity will be 25,600 MW.

By 2034, capacity will be 26,800 MW.

By 2037, capacity will be 28,000 MW.

By 2040, capacity will be 29,200 MW.

By 2043, capacity will be 30,400 MW.

By 2046, capacity will be 31,600 MW.

By 2049, capacity will be 32,800 MW.

By 2052, capacity will be 34,000 MW.

power-station will be functioning in Israel in the 1980s, the only question being whether that will happen at the beginning or towards the end of the decade.

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By 2049, capacity will be 32,800 MW.

By 2052, capacity will be 34,000 MW.

By 2055, capacity will be 35,200 MW.

By 2058, capacity will be 36,400 MW.

By 2061, capacity will be 37,600 MW.

By 2064, capacity will be 38,800 MW.

Nixon planning anti-inflation 'formula'

KEY BRISCAINE, Florida (AP). — President Nixon received new recommendations on Saturday from his top economic advisers on how to cope with the growing inflation that he considers the nation's "number one domestic problem."

Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz provided options for the President after a high-level Washington meeting of administration economic experts. Mr. Nixon was reviewing "a whole range of options," according to deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren.

Meanwhile, there was growing speculation that the President planned some form of tougher anti-inflation policies.

Secretary of Labour Peter J. Brennan said in New York Saturday that Nixon would soon announce a new wage-price control programme.

Brennan indicated that a broad-based tax increase in combination with wage and price controls was being considered as a means to save the dollar. He said Nixon was "working out some formula now."

Warren said there would be no announcement on any economic measures over the weekend, and he would not speculate on when Nixon might act. Warren said the President was proceeding in a "measured way... with no sense of crisis or urgency."

Nixon also was turning his attention to foreign policy matters while on a Florida weekend that included some relaxation as well.

Double-taxation pact with Italy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Citizens of Israel and of Italy will no longer have to pay double taxes on bequests and legacies, or on income and capital, under two double-taxation conventions ratified by the Cabinet at its weekly session yesterday.

The two conventions, which representatives of Israel and Italy signed several years ago, were ratified by the Italian Parliament two months ago.

The sale of the 25th Anniversary issue (gold and silver) to dealers and collectors in Israel and overseas, which amounted to over IL50m., influenced the Israeli coin market. Dealers who spent and even borrowed money to buy this issue are now not prepared

to buy coins from collectors. Investors therefore became anxious last week and attempted to sell part of their coins. This led to a decline in the prices of gold and silver coins. The price of the 25th Anniversary set is still not clear, although there

were many transactions of IL4,000 to IL5,000 per set; the issue price was IL1,620.

The real collectors who are not speculators are hoping for a further decline in the price of the coins in order to complete their collections.

Year & Name

1968 Menora

1969 Menora

1970 Menora

1971 Menora

1972 Menora

1973 Menora

1974 Menora

1975 Menora

1976 Menora

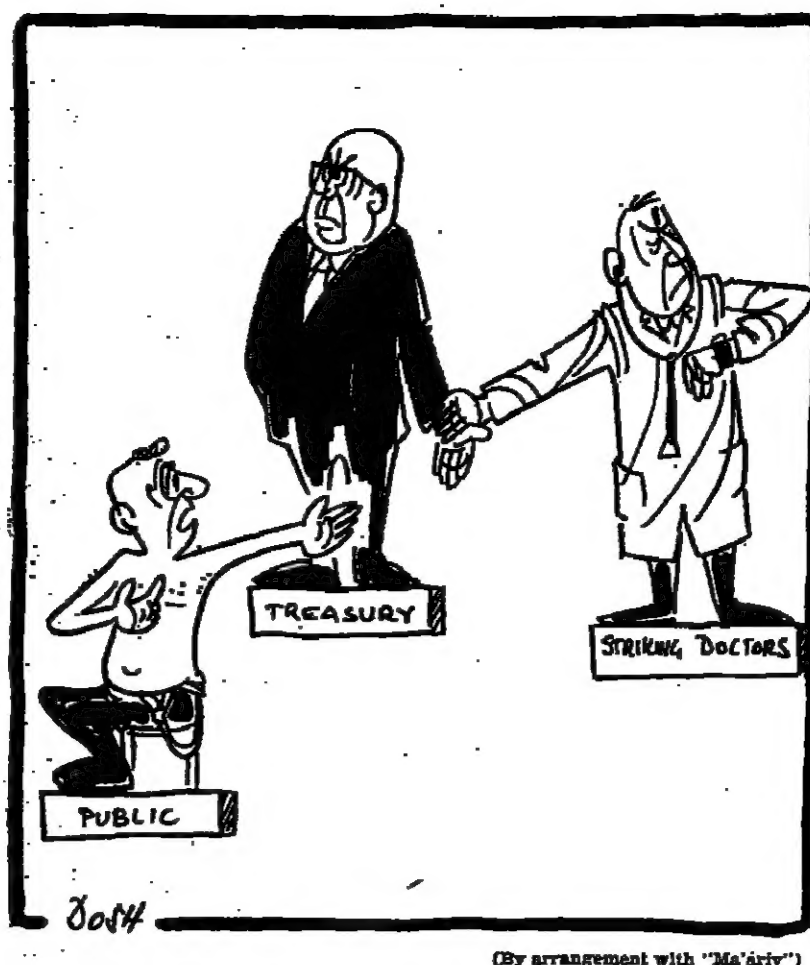
1977 Menora

1978 Menora

1979 Menora

1980 Menora

1981 Menora



Talks with EEC seen starting this month

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

The EEC's Council of Foreign Ministers will probably give the green light at the end of this month for negotiations to start with Mediterranean countries, including Israel, on a free-trade treaty.

They have already agreed on their instructions to the Commission in Brussels about the industrial side. These call for free trade both ways by the end of the 1970s.

But the agricultural ministers have not yet decided on their stand about the more sensitive subject of farm produce. The Italian Minister produced a memorandum on May 14 — which the Israel Government tends to favour. It says that the Israelis will not object to tariff cuts on farm imports, provided they receive an equal and compensating cash subsidy for their own exports to other Common Market countries.

This arrangement has two advantages: it allows a break in the high tariffs protecting Europe's agriculture, and it does away with the harmful reference price system for oranges (which makes it possible to charge customs not on the actual selling price of oranges, but on an arbitrary, higher price fixed for tariff purposes by the European authorities).

A meeting of the agricultural ministers last Wednesday seems to have approved the Italian proposal. Concerning agricultural tariffs, Israel's position is that she wants parity with the Maghreb countries. (They enjoy an 80 per cent tariff cut on oranges, as against 40 per cent for Israel.)

Another difference concerns processed agricultural products, like canned foods. Israel sees these as industrial goods, and entitled there-

fore to the proposed zero tariff. But the EEC classifies such commodities as produce.

The difference here is one of principle, because agricultural goods (if the processed variety is included) account for almost half Israel's sales to the European Nine, whereas they constitute a negligible proportion of these countries' sales to Israel.

Once negotiations begin, Israel will resist strongly the suggested fiscal timetable. The EEC proposes that Israel introduce zero tariffs for industrial goods at the same time as the Europeans — in 1972. Being a developing country, Israel wants a longer grace period, till 1985 at least. This topic will play an important part in the discussions, which promise to be arduous.

Record year for apricot exports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — This year's apricot export season — which ended yesterday — was the best ever recorded, Agrexco, the agricultural export company, said yesterday.

Agrexco said this was true even though fewer apricots were exported — 550 tons as against 580 tons last year. The reason is that this year apricots fetched \$640 a ton P.O.B. as against \$400 last year.

Nectarines are also bringing record prices, Agrexco said, adding it thought earnings from nectarines would double even though only the same quantity (170 tons) is being exported as last year. During the grape export season, which began this week, the company expects to ship about 650 tons, as against 550 last year.

Year & Name

1972 P-H

1973 P-H

1974 P-H

1975 P-H

1976 P-H

1977 P-H

1978 P-H

1979 P-H

1980 P-H

1981 P-H

1982 P-H

1983 P-H

1984 P-H

1985 P-H

1986 P-H

1987 P-H

1988 P-H

1989 P-H

1990 P-H

1991 P-H

EXPORT WEEK OPENS Security based on healthy economy

By AARON SITNER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Ephraim Katzir officially opened Export Week 1973 yesterday, telling hundreds of exporters in Jerusalem: "The security of Israel depends on a well-based economy."

The President, after honouring more than a score of manufacturers and distributors of Israel goods who excelled during the past year, said the efforts of Israel's engineers, technicians and scientists would bear no fruit if the final product — exports — did not succeed.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Haim Bar-Lev presented three groups of exporters to President Katzir — 12 "Outstanding Exporters," 11 "Export Pioneers," and eight "Outstanding Marketers." (The latter are foreign companies whose purchases of Israel goods have substantially helped the country's export programme.)

The functions were stage managed by the Deputy Director General of the Ministry in charge of foreign trade, Adia Talbar.

In Tel Aviv, Export Week activities open this morning with Mr. Bar-Lev welcoming 400 foreign buyers at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds amphitheatre. They will visit the scores of pavilions at the 25th Anniversary Exhibition.

Today is Food, Chemicals and Plastics Day at the exhibition; tomorrow is Fashion and Textile Day; Wednesday is Printing, Furniture and Films Day; and Thursday is Electronics and Metals Day.

This year's "Outstanding Exporters" are: Moshe Luzzig of Tel Aviv, diamonds; Triumph International of Jerusalem, women's undergarments; Jaffa Hosiery Ltd., hosiery; Gan Shmuel Canning Co. of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, food products; Catering Ltd. of Lod Airport, pre-packed meals; Haifa Chemicals Ltd. of Haifa, chemical products; Dafna Industries of Kibbutz Dafna, plastic footwear; Arad Ltd., Kibbutz Dafna, water meters; Vishay Israel Ltd. of Tel Aviv, electronic components; A.L. Filter Co. of Ashdod, oil filters; the Military Industries of Tel Aviv, defence products; and Isra-Ex of Tel Aviv, a general export agency.

The company officials received commemorative medallions at a lunch given in their honour by Minister Haim Bar-Lev at the Jerusalem Theatre.

In another ceremony — this one at Beit Agron late in the afternoon — the Minister distributed certificates to representatives of 85 firms which have just been certified as "Approved Exporters" — meaning they sold at least \$100,000 worth of goods abroad.

"You have broken the supersonic barrier," Mr. Bar-Lev told them. "Now the sky is the limit."

He said only one-third of Israel's exporters sell more than \$50,000 a year overseas, and that third accounts for more than 90 per cent of Israel's total exports.

Following are the "Outstanding Marketers": Anorgachim Corporation of Greece; Chimikar Corporation and Parstex Company, both of Iran; Vasil Popoko of Rumania; United Merchants Inc., U.S.A.; Almidar Company, of Argentina; Finnstro Oy Company of Finland; Carlo Chiesa of Italy; and Kirtilal Mehta of India.

The "Export Pioneers" are: Fritz Levinson, editor of "Israel Export and Trade Journal"; Dr. Yohanan Breitbar, managing director of Citrus and Preserves Manufacturers Association; Dr. A.S. Arnon, former director-general of the Citrus Marketing Board; Dr. Eli Justice-Dayan, consultant to the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions; Harry Formberg, veteran official of the Israel Export Institute and former Consul to South Africa; Theodore Grubner, initiator of Israel-Austrian trade; A. Nutender of Sweden, a leading distributor of Israeli citrus products in all Scandinavian countries; Y. Merl, an Israeli residing in Zambia, who has contributed greatly to developing Israeli trade with African states; Israel Wolosky, of the U.S., who has probably done more than anyone else to acquaint the American market with Israeli products, particularly food items and giftware; Stephen Barbour of Canada, director of the Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce in Montreal; and Costas Zachariades of Cyprus, a leading importer of Israeli textiles and oils.

A reception for delegates to the Week from Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia was held by the Israel-Africa Chamber of Commerce and the Israel-Africa Friendship Association at the Hotel Plaza in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Year & Name

1972 P-H

1973 P-H

1974 P-H

1975 P-H

1976 P-H

1977 P-H

1978 P-H

1979 P-H

1980 P-H

1981 P-H

1982 P-H

1983 P-H

1984 P-H

1985 P-H

1986 P-H

1987 P-H

1988 P-H

1989 P-H

1990 P-H

1991 P-H

1992 P-H

1993 P-H

1994 P-H

MARKET DIPS IN HEAVY TRADING

Turnover was heavy. Aviv Stock Exchange resumed yesterday, 5.5 worth of shares were in the variables. Cons were also very active.

Over, were weak, and declined sharply, appearance of lack of encouragement offers were picked up at lower prices. Most banking shares Bank 1 points to 302.5, with 165,000. XDB Bank ped four points in the 184 with 155,000 shares in Mizrahi rights its theoretical price turnover coming to Mizrahi remained undrained at 158, with more

than 100,000 shares changing hands. Among the investment companies, Discount Investment continued to drop yesterday — losing 3 1/2 points to 270. Other heavy losers were Clal Industrial, 203, down four, and Wolfson, down two points to 117. Among the industrial shares, Ata C closed at 141, down 3 1/2, and Shemen plunged 10 points to 144.

In the convertible bonds Bank Leumi Investment and General Mortgage Bank both dropped one point to 97 1/2. ILDC quoted 97 and Otzar Hata'sia 99 1/2. These below par prices indicate a weakness in the market and should be a warning point for those planning future issues.

In the bond market, turnover amounted to IL4,614,000, with index-linked bonds firmer.

Year & Name

1972 P-H

1973 P-H

1974 P-H

1975 P-H

1976 P-H

1977 P-H

1978 P-H

1979 P-H

1980 P-H

1981 P-H

1982 P-H

1983 P-H

1984 P-H

IPI IN JERUSALEM

Two hundred leading members of the newspaper profession will meet this morning to attend the opening of the 22nd General Assembly of the International Press Institute, the occasion will be marked by greetings from the chairmen of the local and international boards. Mayor Ron and Foreign Minister Ezer Weizman, distinguished writer of books and in newspapers, if not precisely a working journalist.

Today the "Fourth Estate" is no longer a term to be used jokingly. It is a term to be used with respect. In the U.S. at the same time, the press could not seek out and cherish truth and cherish also a sense of purpose. Worldwide, there has been progress in these respects in the press since World War II, and its influence, and the standing of the profession have grown accordingly.

This progress is threatened, in its turn, by today's rising costs and the tendency in many quarters for the former many little local papers to be swallowed up by a small number of giants, with the attendant prospect of monopoly status and thereby reduced numbers of salaried jobs for newsmen and women. In particular, the provincial press which was the school and testing ground of aspiring newsmen is gradually

disappearing, and its loss is already being felt.

Meeting in Jerusalem, the editors of newspapers from more than 30 countries should recall that the basic ideas of human freedom and of modern democracy rest on principles that were conceived here in this city thousands of years ago, under the same midsummer sun, and in the same cool breeze of evening.

The city of Jerusalem and the Israel press are happy to welcome the delegates, and that the I.P.I. should have chosen its capital as the site for its General Assembly. The Assembly has proceeded to meet in a country where freedom of the press is valued and upheld despite a long period of half-war. The Israel press feels gratified to meet its peers and able to demonstrate that democracy can function even under a long siege.

In a region not generally known for its independent newspapers, or freedom of speech, Israel has earned a valued reputation for the manner in which its press defends the basic right of the public to know what is happening, and the colourful variety of ways in which this information is presented.

We wish the I.P.I. fruitful and illuminating deliberations in the furtherance of the goal of free press everywhere.

1,000 forced labour camps in Russia

There are more than one million persons today in forced labour camps in the Soviet Union, suffering constant hunger and torment. Yet few Western voices of protest call out — for Soviet victims do not have the fashionable ingredient called 'radical chic.'

By DAVID REES

LONDON (JWWF). — There are well over one million prisoners in a thousand Soviet forced labour camps today. That is the grim conclusion of an interim report on the Soviet camps just published by the Brussels-based International Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in the USSR. (A fuller report, probably in book form, follows later in the year.)

The Committee itself is a completely non-partisan body created in 1971 under the patronage of Professor Rene Cassin, the French Nobel Peace Prize winner. Its president is a Belgian, Dr. Albert Guerisse, himself a former victim of Nazi concentration camps. Other founder-members include distinguished academics and public men from most Western European countries, including the United Kingdom. The Committee's basic aim is simply to work on behalf of all those who are persecuted in the USSR in violation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Drawing its information from a wide variety of sources, including

official Soviet publications, samizdat or underground literature which increasingly circulates in the USSR despite all the efforts of the KGB, and by the cross-checked testimony of escapees and defectors, this international committee notes that about 1,000 forced labour camps exist in the USSR. All available evidence points to an average of about 1,200 inmates for each camp, so a total camp population of about 1.2 million exists today.

Geographical spread

While some of the Soviet labour camp complexes such as Vorkuta, Khatanga and Magadan are already known of in the West, this report, and its accompanying map, shows that the camps are spread over most provinces of the USSR. There is a particularly heavy concentration in European Russia. Thus the tall watch-towers, the armed guards, and the electrified fences immortalised in Solzhenitsyn's famous novel of the camps, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," are still very much an integral part of the Soviet scene.

And for dissenters of every kind, an integral part of the Soviet system. When Stalin died in 1953, over 10 million people were believed to be in the camps. During the next four years there was a reduction in this figure, although the Stalinist administrative structure of the camps remained intact, as it does today. But now, in the age of Brezhnev, the camp population is increasing again.

In addition, the figures noted above do not include remand or penal prisons, nor the "psychiatric" hospitals in which some dissenters are interned for "treatment." Nor does the figure of over a million convicts in the camps include those persons under various sentences of exile. Moreover, and this is a very important point made by the report, conditions in the camps, at least for the many political prisoners, are deteriorating.

The most single aspect of life in the Soviet camps, the report notes, "is the constant hunger which tortures and even tortures the prisoners often for years on end. When this is combined, as it is, with compulsory manual labour, the results can be tragic."

Meagre rations

In February 1972, for example, Yuri Gerasimov, who was arrested in 1967 for editing the samizdat journal, "Phoenix," appeared from his Mordovian labour camp to the International Committee of the Red Cross. Gerasimov was ill with a serious stomach ulcer, he could not eat his meagre rations, and yet he was forced to work for eight hours

a day. "For two years now," he wrote, "I have been waging this struggle for health and life... During the two years of my sentence that remains they (the camp authorities) will kill me." By the end of 1972, Gerasimov was dead.

Malnutrition is an integral part of the camp regime which has been analysed by Anatoly Marchenko in "My Testimony." Marchenko notes that as the maximum daily camp ration is only about 2,400 calories — the British Medical Association considers that heavy physical labour demands over 4,000 calories — "The camp administration wields a powerful means of exerting physical pressure on the political prisoners... the application of this system results in emaciation and vitaminosis."

Making 'impersons'

Other means used by the camp authorities to coerce the prisoners include the banning of food parcels, refusal to allow visitors and grossly inadequate medical supervision. There is the constant factor of cold. Then, if a prisoner survives his term, he has great difficulty in finding a job and lodgings on returning to normal life. He is forbidden to live within 100 kilometres of a big Soviet city. He has become an "imperson."

The report sums up by estimating that no less than 0.5 per cent of the whole population of the USSR is in captivity. This compares with 0.07 per cent in Britain, 0.16 per cent in France and 0.2 per cent in the United States. The Soviet figure is thus two-and-a-

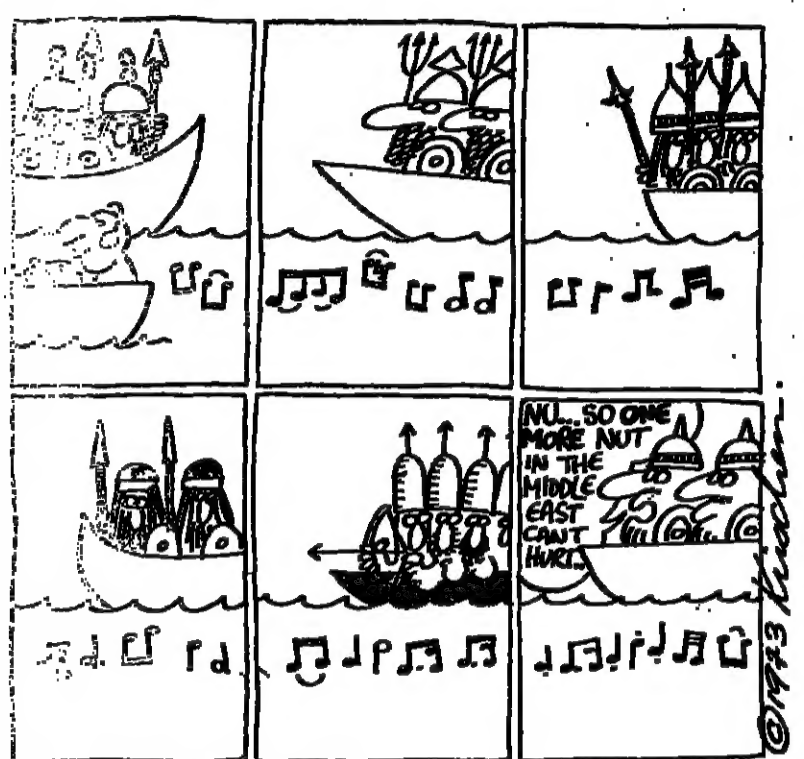
half to seven times higher of these advanced countries. Although less than in Stalin's day, the figure appears to be growing steadily.

Concluding, the report notes that in the age of détente it behooves those in the West to look closer at the regimes they are dealing with, in their own elementary interest. The question is suggested to how far effective détente is viable with a state that treats its own subjects in the manner lined. Yet the Soviet Government apparently not as impervious to Western pressure as is sometimes suggested. Solzhenitsyn's continued freedom is a case in point.

Yet, surprisingly, the report notes, "the fact that the Soviet camps are less accessible than Greek or South African prisons has not, strangely enough, led to intensive study of the massive evidence available from sources other than on-the-spot investigation. Even more strangely, has the fact that much of the evidence is the form of signed appeals, desperate ones, to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, the International Red Cross, Western churches and church leaders, and so on of whom have not replied to appeals or even apparently acknowledged them."

In an age of unparalleled peace in the West, the unfortunate inmates of the Soviet forced labour camps probably lack an easy ingredient to command this Western attention. That might figure is what the American writer, Wolfe, has called "radical chic."

Israel Press



ISRAEL PRESS

BRANDT'S VISIT

Dover (Histadrut) draws up a balance sheet of Chancellor Brandt's visit. In the positive column it places his unequivocal acknowledgment of Germany's responsibility for the past, rejection of the role of mediator and the promise to assist Israel in negotiations with the Communist Market. In the doubtful column is the Chancellor's position on the nature of normal relations in future and the question of what he meant when talking of a "balanced" relationship with both Israel and the Arab world. The paper comments: "Much political effort will be required by us to influence Germany's Brandt's visit. The Prime Minister did well in that, despite her emotional recoil, she accepted the Chancellor's invitation to visit Germany."

Herzog (National Religious) writes: "Great importance attaches to the Chancellor's promise that, notwithstanding Germany's desire to improve her relations with the

Arabs, regular relations will continue to be maintained with Israel — without forgetting the past."

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) suggests that the main purpose of Brandt's visit to Israel is to achieve reconciliation between Jews and Germans: "This is part of the mosaic of the Chancellor's policy, of which his Ostpolitik is one of the principal ingredients — namely, to reintegrate the Germans among civilized nations. The German public wishes to atone as much as possible, and other nations try to forget as much as possible. This is what is known in diplomatic parlance as normalization in relations. In Israel's case, Brandt finds it more difficult, since the Jewish memory is longer and more jealous of the truth than the memory of other nations. On the other hand, the Chancellor has a clear idea of the extent of Israel's dependence on Germany, and is aware of the routine requirements and the cares of the present in insisting upon priority over events of the past."

Al Hemshehar (Mapam), reviewing the time-worn ideas raised by the Egyptian Foreign Minister during the Security Council's Middle East debate, sums up: "The Council's deliberations once again prove that declarations and speeches will not avail. Only dialogue can present an end to the impasse of no-peace and no-war."

Omer (Histadrut) writes: "The extent of the Security Council's insignificance is attested by the decision to postpone the debate until the conclusion of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the United States. The really important discussion is the one that will be held by Nixon and Brezhnev in Washington."

Germany's evenhandedness

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Chancellor Willy Brandt's visit to Israel is a significant event in Israeli-German relations. He is uniformly recognized as a valiant fighter against Nazism. However, according to recent press reports, Mr. Brandt is steering towards a policy of evenhandedness in the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this connection, I would like to advance several thoughts:

1. Why was ceding to Poland approximately 40,000 square miles of formerly German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line (including Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and part of East Prussia) a just consequence of the Second World War and a contribution towards normalization of relations between West Germany and Poland? On the other hand, why should it be considered impudent, unjust and an act of aggression when Israel demands negotiations and rectification of her borders with her Arab neighbours after having suffered three attempts by the latter to annihilate her?

2. Similarly, why was ceding to the U.S.S.R. about 7,000 square miles of the northern part of East Prussia (including the formerly purely German city of Königsberg) a just and prudent act to normalize

West Germany's relations with the Soviet Union and further peace in Europe? And why then should it be considered as an unreasonable, aggressive desire to benefit by weight of conquest when Israel demands negotiated and secure borders with Egypt (after the latter's defeat in 1967) and wants to keep Sharm el-Sheikh, which is vital to the defence of Israel's sea lanes?

3. Why was it "just and proper" for about 10 million German refugees who lost their former homes in Poland, East and West Prussia and the Sudetenland "by weight of conquest," to be accepted and incorporated in the West German economy? And why was it "unjust" for the Arab countries to accept and settle about 800,000 Palestinian refugees who lost their former homes as the consequence of a war initiated by these same Arab countries? And why is it "just and proper" to keep these poor refugees languishing in camps for 26 years, use them as a political football and demand that Israel take them back, when this would mean the destruction of the State of Israel?

R. EFRON
Jerusalem (Washington), June 7.

Cost of desalinated water

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The headline of a report by Zeev Schul (May 23) says: "Urgent needs for big desalt plant." This is probably in order to continue the wasteful use of water in agriculture which is now so heavily subsidised by the taxpayer, serves no basic economic good and goes to promote wasteful use of water in this country. Some 20 per cent and more of the total water resources of this country are wasted on producing carp. And there are other similarly wasteful products using tremendous quantities of water in our agricultural economy.

Aside from this uneconomic and wasteful use of water, let us examine the figures reported by your reporter. The cost of a plant to produce 100 million cubic meter of desalinated water at today's price would be from IL500 to 600 million pounds, let us say IL50m. at an average cost.

This would work out to IL5.50 capital cost per cubic meter of water produced. At today's cost of money in Israel on the free market of some 20 per cent p.a. the cost of interest alone would be over IL1.

per cubic meter of water. In addition to this, of course, there would be the cost of amortization (depreciation), electricity, labour, etc., which would add at least another half pound to the cost of producing and distributing this water to the farmers.

Even if we use the fiction of subsidized interest at 10 per cent, the cost of producing this water would be over IL1. per cubic meter (IL0.50 + IL0.50). What crops could use 200 m. cubic meters of water p.a. at a cost of over IL1. per cubic meter and be viable?

At less than 10 agrot per cubic meter, which is the price the farmer pays today for water, all agricultural products for export have to be highly subsidized and the price of fruit and vegetables to the Israeli consumer is one of the highest in the world.

The building of desalination plants on the scale envisaged would add hundreds of millions of pounds to the tax burdens of the most highly taxed people in the world.

SAM DUBINER
Tel Aviv, May 28.

Readers' letters

GENEROUS RESPONSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I would like to thank you for publishing my letter appealing for used Hebrew typewriters for our children suffering from cerebral palsy. I was delighted with the response, which included an offer of a contribution from New York. We received a number of good machines most of which are already in use. RACHAEL KASBAR, Occupational Therapist, Own School for Cerebral Palsy Children, Tel Aviv, June 3.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SPAIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Your country and people enjoy and maintain a democratic form of government and a type of socialism with freedom and humanism, unmarked by totalitarianism and oppression by force which characterize Arab and Communist societies. I know that friendly relations between Israeli and Spanish citizens exist in many spheres, such as culture, medicine, etc. But I hope that full diplomatic relations will soon be established between our two countries — a wish shared by most Spaniards. JOSE E. DE LA HUERTA, Barcelona, May 21.

The future of the railway

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — With reference to Mr. Stephen Franklin's letter (May 27), I would like to reassure your correspondent that the network of Israel Railways is neither dangerously old, nor does every component need replacement.

Despite anti-railway pressure groups and a usually negative attitude on the part of the Government, the Israel Railways are the safest and most reliable means of overland transportation in this country.

To mark the 25th anniversary of the state scores of prizes were distributed, but our devoted railwaymen who deserved such a prize more than many other recipients, did not even receive one word of appreciation. The only exception is the State Comptroller, who has at long last discovered the "fine" safety record of our railways.

Trials with the hover-train and the magnetic repulsion system were not successful; however trials with the magnetic attraction system, which is simpler, show that it seems to have a future. But, it is not expected to be operable until the turn of the century. The British A.P.N. is only a new type of conventional passenger train, and it is anything but revolutionary. However, the semi-automated Japanese Tokaido line, which has the world's fastest schedule; has been in operation since 1964, and carries about half a mil-

lion passengers daily without fatality. With the speed of the kaido, the Tel Aviv-Haifa run v. be reduced to about 25 minutes. H.Y. KO
Givatayim, May 28.

HAPPY TOURISTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — We have just returned from a tour to Israel. It was most rewarding and inspiring experience in one's life, packed of emotion and knowledge.

Unfortunately, those who visited Israel cannot possibly be told in words all the impressions and feelings one experiences, when touring this beautiful country. One who has never been to Israel cannot know how very it is to travel throughout. There are those who fear for safety, and postpone, or put off together this marvelous trip.

This particular tour was a group, mostly Jewish. We are and thrilled to have seen the fabulous accomplishments of the Israeli people. In our pride and we have decided to promote to Israel from other cities and in the U.S.A.

ME and MRS HYMAN BARR, M.R. and MRS HYMAN GY, and 40 other tourists from Kentucky and Indiana, Haifa, June 3.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN PRESS, RADIO & TV REPRESENTATIVES

As from 5th until 11th June our offices in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem will be open for your convenience daily from 08.00-22.00 hours. Our office at Lod Airport will be at your service till midnight.

News material such as pictures and TV films dispatched by our daily night flight at 21.50 hours will arrive at your desired destination earlier than by any other means.

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